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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVII NO. 296— BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

OPPOSITION TO MR. JAMNADAS AS PRESIDENT.

Sensation At Ahmedabad Conference.

WHY INDIA SHOULD FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

No Willing Assent To Imperialist Exploitation.

PROF. ZINABHAI DESAI'S ADRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

Great Sensation was caused to-day in the Independence Conference when it was announced. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President-elect, had informed yesterday night by wire his inability to attend the Conference this morning owing to unavoidable circumstances. After the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee was over Dr. Sumant Mehta proposed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to the presidential chair, stating that though he was absent they could do without him as allowed by Hindu "Shastras".

"WE DON'T WANT JAMNADAS."

Just after his speech Mr. Bukhari and some other youths, opposing the proposal, declared that as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had signed the Delhi Manifesto, He could not legally be selected President of the Conference. It was a question whether he was able to stand by us to the last.

Mr. Shantilal Trivedi stated that Mr. Jamnadas possessed both political and omral powers and there was no reason to distrust him.

Mr. Bukhari stated taht they were not to discuss morality but were there to guide the National Congress, and to show the path to reach there goal, and they should not be led away by morality or respect. Looking to Mr. Jamnadas' life they found him to be supporter of imperialism and the cannot allow him to preside.

Dr. Sumant Mehta stated that the Reception Committee has selected Mr. Jamnadas, and they should follow the convention. He further stated that though Mahatmaji had signed the manifesto he might be with them on 1st January.

Votes being taken the proposal was passed by a majority, about 50 voting against.

The Conference meets again to-night.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

The Independence Conference was held here this morning. The President-elect, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, could not come under unavoidable circumstances and a telegram to that was received from him only this morning. The Conference however held its session as arranged and proceedings commenced with the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Professor Zinabhai When the proposal to elect Mr. Jamnadas Mehta as president was moved there was considerable opposition on the ground that he had signed the Delhi Manifesto The proposal was however carried by a majority.

The Conference stands adjourned.—A. P.

Chairman's Speech.

—:o:—

Mr. Jinabhai R. Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Independence Conference which commenced its sittings on Sunday, in the course of his welcome speech to the delegates and chairman said:—

Comrades,—We feel extremely proud in according you our warmest welcome. We are on the verge of the night that had cast its gloomy shadow on our national life for centuries. We see on our Eastern Horizon silvery lines of the beautiful Dawn that has waited for us through the tumult and tempests of our long tiresome night. We have launched our boat. We are bound for our voyage in the land of hopes, light and freedom. Darkness there still is: the wind is up, and the ocean calling. Our destination is certain. Way we have got to find out. When we shall reach the land of our dreams we need not discuss. All that we have to bear in mind is that we have to reach there and there—and nowhere else. Calculations of how many of us shall land there safely we must leave to those who have patience to wait and calculate.

In this difficult voyage of ours we have to stand shoulder to shoulder, arm in arm.

JATIN HAS SHOWN THE WAY.

The way that lies before us is not altogether an obscure one if we can but see. Has not our noble comrade—the young Martyr Jatin shown us the way? Let him be our inspiration, our guide, our ideal! May I request you to wait for a second on our stormy voyage to pay our most respectful and loving obeisance to this sublime personification of young India—Jatin, our gem, our hero, our comrade?

DOWN WITH MODERATE MENTALITY.

But there comes a voice from the dark gloom yonder. It is feeble and it falters. It warns us of the perils of the stormy ocean. It tells us of the safety in that darkness. Do you recognise what voice it is? It is the voice of those anti-social forces, those reactionaries who carry with them always the burden of their Moderate Mentality. It is this Moderate Mentality that is responsible for this dark night of ours—this political, social, economic, religious and every kind of servitude. Being devoid of any sense of self-respect they want to live somehow. I should not have said 'they want to live,' I ought to have said "they want to drag on their wretched existence." It is they who are warning us most solemnly. They say, "Here, is Lord Irwin, the noble Mr. Benn—both anxious to shower their priceless jewels upon you. Why run the risk of unseen? For is not 'Dominion Status' a proud privilege and a reality?" I would have requested you friends, to leave these crumb-hunters alone; but although weak, they are highly mischievous. We have to see that they do not divide our ranks.

WHY FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

It is to silence them for ever and realize our goal that we have met here. Let us clearly see what we stand for, where we differ from them, and in what way they are directly opposed to us. In the first place they do not feel the burden of the foreign yoke as we do. With them it is not the yoke that matters—all they want is that the yoke should not be so heavy; it ought to give them freedom to move. With us the yoke does not cease to be a yoke—be it as light as wind. We want to get rid of it at any cost and at once.

(Continued on page

"CRUSADE" AGAINST SARDA ACT.

—:o:—

Acharyas And Moulvis "Enlist" Under Common Banner!

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., informs the Associated Press that 3,811 prominent Hindu and Mahomedan citizens of Mymensingh and Dacca, under the leadership of Khan Bahadur Siddiky, Zemindar of Balliadi, have signed a pledge declaring that they will strictly follow the injunctions of their religious heads in the matter of marriage sacraments and disobey the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

The list of names has been forwarded to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal.—A. P.

Social Reform Conference.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, has declined the invitation to preside over the Social Reform Conference at Lahore, having already accepted invitation to preside over the All-India Humanitarian Conference to be held at Trivandrum the same week.—A. P.

KAKORI DAY.

—:o:—

Celebrations Fixed For 19th.

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

The Working Committee of the Navjawan Bharat Sabha has decided to celebrate Kakori day on December 19th instead of the 16th as previously announced. This is, it is said, due to the fact that only one of the Kakori accused was hanged on the 16th while the other two on the 19th. This decision, says the Secretary, has been taken in consultation with several other provinces where arrangements are being made for the observance.—Free Press.

VICEROY LEAVES MADRAS FOR HYDERABAD.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Irwin and party left by special train for Hyderabad this afternoon at 2-30, the departure being private. H. E. the Governor, Lady Beatrix Stanley, the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, the President of the Madras Corporation and the Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade were among those present on the platform to see Their Excellencie's off.—A. P.

JAYA BHAWANI VYAYAM MANDAL.

—:o:—

Organisers Throw Open Institution To Untouchables.

The Jaya Bhawani Vyayam Mandal, recently founded by some of the Bombay mill-workers' leaders, at DeLisle Road, has been thrown open to the members of the so-called untouchable community. The special feature of this institution is, that every member while being admitted into it, has got to sign a declaration, that he would not observe untouchability. As a result of this encouragement given to them, 25 youths from the untouchable community have joined the institution, while there is on its roll an equal number of members from the higher classes. There are also ten small boys and 19 small girls under gymnastic training of this unique institute. Mr. J. S. Pawar is its chief instructor and moving spirit.—Free Press.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

"Down With Hoover."

Attempt To "Storm" New York City Hall.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

New York.—Communists made simultaneous demonstrations in New York and Washington against President Hoover's policy in Haiti. Five hundred singing the 'Internationale' attempted to storm the New York City Hall. Mounted police charged and 10 arrests were made.

Fifty persons were arrested at Washington following a demonstration in front of the White House.—Reuter.

NO CHEAP MARTYRDOM TO "REDS."

—:o:—

Why Hoover Asked Youths To Be Released.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

New York.—The Communists who made demonstrations were only youths. They belonged to both sexes.

Those arrested in Washington were released on President Hoover's recommendation that they should be sent "home to their parents as night in jail will only do them the favour of cheap martyrdom."—Reuter.

LABOUR'S INDIAN POLICY.

—:o:—

No Split In Cabinet.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The "Leader's" London correspondent cabled yesteray as follows:—

I am authoritatively informed that there is no truth whatever in any statement that may have been made as to division of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of Indian policy."—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY FORMED.

—:o:—

New Ministers.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has to-day been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as Ministers:—

Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray.

Khan Bahadur Golam Mohiuddin Faroqui.

Khwaja Nazimuddin.

WHO AMONGST MINISTERS.

Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from 1916. He was President of the Bengal Legislative Council in the year 1925-26. He is a graduatee in Arts.

Khan Bahadur Golam Mohiuddin Faroqui has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the institution of the reformed Council, and is the Chief Whip of the Constitutional Party. He was elected by the Council to serve on the provincial Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. He is M. A. of Cambridge University and has also been called for the Bar.

Khwaja Nazimuddin is the Chairman of the Municipality of Dacca. He has recently been appointed Treasurer of the Dacca University.—A. P.

JUSTICE MURTAZA ALI DEAD.

—:o:—

Nawab Of Bhopal Pays Tribute.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Dec. 14.

Ali Martabat Mir Dabir Justice Syed Murtaza Ali Bahadur, Puisne Judge of the Bhopal High Court, died of paralysis on 11th December Reference was made to his death this morning by the Chief Justice in words which greatly touched the hearts of the members of the Bench and Bar alike. While paying a tribute in glowing terms to the memory of his worthy colleague, his Lordship briefly surveyed Justice Ali's career in the State service, mentioning incidents which explained the wide popularity enjoyed by the deceased both in official and non-official circles of Bhopal.

The late Mr. Ali was called to the Bar in 1903 and after practicing as Barrister-in-Law for nine years joined the Bhopal State service as Additional District and Sessions Judge in 1912. His steadfast endeavour in the course of justice and a keen sense of responsibility soon raised him to the High Court Bench.

The tragic news was telegraphed to His Highness the Ruler at Payagpur (B. N. W.) and in reply the following message of deep sympathy was received by the Hon. Member for Deptt. of Law and Justice.

"I am most grieved to hear of the death of Justice Murtaza Ali. Prease convey my heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased. The department of Law and Justice and Bhopal Govt. have lost a faithful and able officer. It is a loss which will never be easily replaced."

All Courts in the State have been closed for the day as a mark of respect for the departed Judge and messages of condolences to the bereaved family are pouring in from all over the State.

U. S. Naval Dirigible Base On West Coast.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Washington.—The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has decided not to consider the recommendations for the proposed naval dirigible base on the West Coast till after the London Naval Conference.—Reuter.

Attempt To Break Non-Stop Flight Record.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Seville.—The French airman Challe and the Uruguayan Borges have started on a flight to Monte Video on an attempt to be non-stop flight record.—Reuter.

All-India Library Conference.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Library Conference invites librarians, professors and teachers from all educational centres of India to participate in the Conference to be held in Lahore on December 26, 27, 28. Two thousand invitations have been issued, but as the time is very short it is impossible to send individual invitations. Intending delegates are requested to write or wire immediately to the Reception Committee Office, Maclagon Road, Lahore, for seats.—Free Press.

"YOUTH MUST TAKE A DEEP PLUNGE."

War Against Exploiters— White Or Brown.

MRS. KAMALADEVI'S ADDRESS.

"Freedom Shall Never Come Through Round Table Conference".

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

"India must realise clearly and strongly that she will never get freedom so cheaply as through a Round Tables Conference" declared Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who was elected President of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference in place of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. She said: "We have recently had an explosion in the shape of the Viceroy's announcement. It was a most ingenius and well calculated devise to strike a fatal glow at the gathering unity and consolidation of all forces in the country that would undoubtedly have resulted in the launching of a strong campaign next year. The move has fulfilled its purpose. The Viceroy has been thanked for his sincerity to his country, its cause and its imperial interests."

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya concluded. "We are fond of holding up ourselves as ready for martyrdom but when the time comes for bearing our neck we retreat and say 'wait till the next blow.' Eachtime acoward gets better of it. Start Civil Disobedience, declare an Independent Republic, establish Parallel Government. Do it at any cost and any sacrifice."

The proceedings of the Conference punctuated often by revolutionary cries from a section of the delegates.—

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in the course of her presidential speech said:—

The Youth Movement is one of the greatest, one of the most powerful forces, influencing the modern thought of life, or playing a significant part in the history of the world. Youth stands for a clear and far-seeing vision and with its boundless spirit and enthusiasm paves the way for the regeneration of life. Nowhere can its importance be minimised, and certainly not in a country like India, where a new life needs to be built up on the demolition of the old.

FREEDOM, THE TASK BEFORE YOUTHS.

The tasks facing the youths are probably too innumerable to be mentioned; but all this can be summed up briefly—the establishment of freedom in the country. There is much heated controversy over the question of Dominion Status versus Independence—a very needless and useless controversy. Freedom or Swaraj can mean but one thing—absolute freedom for each individual growth and evolution. It means the establishment of an order in the country which will give the fullest possible opportunity for each individual to grow physically, culturally and morally, unhampered by such laws and conventions as tend towards the demoralisation of humanity. A free country is one which does not permit exploitation of the masses either by foreigners or by a handful of its own people, nor does it become party to the exploitation of the weaker nations.

MERE WORDS.

Taking it as the basis we have to understand what the words "Independence" and "Dominion Status" mean. They may mean just mere words as exemplified in the independence of Egypt or the Dominion Status of South Africa. Independent Egypt is to-day at the mercy of the powerful army of Great Britain and cannot call her soul her own. Although the epithet of independence is applied to her we have the case of South Africa which is supposed to have practically full freedom—yes, but freedom for whom? The Anglo-Saxons, the Negroes and the Natives of Africa are trodden down and treated ruthlessly. It will be ages before the real African is anywhere near freedom.

FIGHT IMPERIALISM.

Thus coming to India we shall need to ask the same question: "What are the full implications of each of these two destinies held up before us?" The first question we naturally ask after many years of humiliation is whether it is ever possible for us to be equal partners with a large group of Anglo-Saxons who are too well-known for being overcharged with a sense of racial superiority and snobbishness, a deep-rooted contempt for the coloured people and centuries of habit of exploitation. And even if such a miracle were possible, is India after centuries of suffering at the hands of an Imperial power, going to be a partner in this unholy game of Imperialism?

Empires they thrive in the exploitation of the Colony. It is therefore clear that India's struggle is against Imperialism, and Imperialism to-day all over the world is a united force that has roots in capitalism and is preserved and kept intact by militarism. These are the three aspects of one and the same force

(Continued on page 5)

Bombay Youths Vote For Independence.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference to-day passed a resolution declaring complete national independence to be the immediate objective of India, recommending to the Lahore Session of the National Congress to declare independence, calling upon the leaders not to compromise with the Government, and warning them that if they did so, youths would disown and repudiate them and carry on the fight in spite of them.

An amendment was moved supporting the resolution of the Congress Working Committee on the Viceroy's announcement and reaffirming the Calcutta resolution but it was lost by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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STOCKS & SHARES

Mill Shares Weak.

LONG LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened a little lower for mill shares and later on prices declined on long liquidation. Tata Steel and Burma shares were steady. Hydros were weak.

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Bombay Dyeing 705, 700, 705, 698.
Century 286.
Colaba 133,
Crescent 75,
Fazul 485, 82, 86, 81.
Indore 368,
Madhowji 28,
Nagpur 453,
New Great 162,
Pearl 287, 85, 86.
Simplex 33,
Swadeshi 383,
Burma 747, 45, 47.
Hydro 1130, 68.
Tram 133,
Deff. 248, 55, 46.
Ord. 54-4; 55; 53-8.
3-1/2 per cent 68.
1945-55 101-2.
Bundi 15-2.
Indian 238, 236.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 75-12.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 332/8
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (300) 10y. 166.
Bharat 100 10y, 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 140
Bombay Dyeing (25) 201 698-12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 453/12
Century 100, 286-4
Colaba Land 133-12.
Crescent 100 75.
Fazulbhoy 250, 481-4.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-9.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 122-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1750
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 102-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1100
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221) 368-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 1005 1750.
Kohinoor 151-4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 83-12.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 650.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 20.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 162-8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 318, 290.
Phoenix 100 315.
Premier 10, nil, 2
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 61.
Simplex 130, 33-12.
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 2800.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100 383-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20/.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2430.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2xd. 94-8.
Baroda 5500 0/3 77.
Central 200 xd. 16-10.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1335.
Imperial Contributory 125 101 326-4.
Union 5/11 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 20f 3d. xr. 15-4.
Gwalior Cement 83, 88.
Central India Mining 5.
Indian Cement 236-4.
Punjab Cement 100, 10-10.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4
United Cement 100 6y 64.
Katni Defd. 615.
Katni Ord. 175.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ Life 100 2020.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 114
Central Provinces 87.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 81.
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21, 70.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 670.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 132/8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 122/8
Andhra Valley Ord. xo. 682-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. xd. 1168-12.
Tata Power 300 nil, 577-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 520- xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 11-6
New Indian Assurance 6 19/10.
Oriental Government Security Life 100,2020.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-2.
Industrial& Prudential 6 9-14

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100, 6y. 293-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 210.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 37.
Burma F Corporation 747-8
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 11/12
Indian Radio Ord. 225
Jost Engineering 30 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 11-2.
Tata Construction xd 37.
Tata Iron Ord. 53-8
Tata Iron Defd. 246-14.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 54
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T) 94.
Bombay Steam T 6 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 Cr. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10s.
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 100
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHS.

Tata 1st Pref. 135.
Tata 2nd Pref. 76.
Andhra Pref. 1050
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power Pref. 1045.

—:o:—

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
Loading Sellers 45/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. 46/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
S'ment Sellers Dec. 48/3
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

—:o:—

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
December per cwt 11 Nominal.
Jan./March per cwt 11/1-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan./March per cwt 11/2-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/March per cwt 11/3-1/4 Sellers.

—:o:—

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot d. 8-1/16 Sellers.

—:o:—

COFFEE.—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 14.

Coffee, Rio No. 7), Spot (quality 9-7/8

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 150 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4 88 1/16 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 13/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 13th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 13th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 13th inst
London/Switzerland 25.11 13th inst.
London/Italy 93.20 13th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £ 4.4.11 1/2 12th inst. 4.4.11 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 7/16 12th inst. 22 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 9/16 12th inst. 22 9/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 3/8 12th inst. 49 5/16 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 23/32 per cent. 12th inst. 4 13/16 per cent. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 23/32 per cent. 12th inst. 4 3/4 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China inclined to sell. Business small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 87 15/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 0/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78/13
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/7
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/5
6-1/2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 103/0
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15/0 5 per ent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/0.
Tone of market.—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 14.

3 Months Discounts 4 13/16 per ent.
6 Months Discounts 4 3/4 per ent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per ent.
Call Money 4 1/4 per cent.
One Month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

WHEN ADVERTISE IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office :—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.
CAPITAL
Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571
"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance June 1929
Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
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&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
...O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH ...ND LONDON CALLING AT ...MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT ...MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE ...WEEK).

...te.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
			16,614
Dec.	Rawalpindi*		11,618
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	
1930			16,572
Jan.	Narkunda x		16,601
,,	Ranpura ..		16,568
,,	Rajputana*		16,550
,,	Ranchi ..		20,847
Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,954
,,	Morea ..		10,946
,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
			20,837
Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,602
,,	Razmak@ ..		10,601
,,	Ranpura ..		16,088
,,	Naldera x ..		16,650
Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
,,	Morea(Extra)		10,602
,,	Razmak ..		11,000
,,	Malwa* ..		16,572
,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,568
,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua ..		10,946
,,	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
,,	Razmak ..		10,857
July	Ranpura* ..		16,901
,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
,,	Narkuudax ..		16,578
,,	Razmak ..		10,852
,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
2nd Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
4th ,, ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£58	£105
C	£50	£90

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore*	Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia	
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
About			
21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Hirazan Maru*	Straits & Japa	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
17th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
31st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929			
16th Dec	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,	
18th Dec.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa,	
18th ,,	Bandra ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports.	
20th Dec.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi	
20th ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.	
21st Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C' Mandvi.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	6976	24 Dec.	4 Jan.
Harima Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8Jan.
Sado Maru ..	8898	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5975	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,
Nagano Maru ..	3824	25 ,,	6 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec.	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong-kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	12 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
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Imperial Bank of India.

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BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	36,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

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Canton	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Changchun (Tokio-		
Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCO... opened for approved cus... and interest is allowed at t... of two per cent. per an... daily balances of Rs. 1,000 ... 1,00,000 provided that the ... of half yearly interest is ... than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are ...ived for one year or shorter ...tained on application. terms which may be as...

...NKING and EXCHANGE busines... acted ...IO.

I. WASH... Manager.

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Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

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Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life	End
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(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
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HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

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ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 99,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
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per thousand for 5 years.

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Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

Start taking Kalzana to-day

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
At all Chemists and Bazars.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which cause malady and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

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Thomas Wilkinson

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for First twenty Words

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P R2061

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TO SELL on very liberal terms an old established and well-going CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS CONCERN with Dispensary open day and night. Or wanted a PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000. Concern being in business locality enjoy's nice custom and Dispensary yields a good monthly income. Intending buyers or investors should write to Box. No. 2415 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2064

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Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

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WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.
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L T33265

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notices are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PAINTING OF NO. 3 SHOP IN THE RAILWAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKSHOPS AT MATUNGA.

THE Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders for the Painting of:—

Steel work in No. 3 Shopbuilding in the Railway's Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Matunga.

The prescribed Form of Tender [illegible] conditions on which Tenders [illegible] received, and the specifi- [illegible] obtained at his [illegible] Bombay, on pay- [illegible] will not be [illegible]

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 11TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 16th December, 1929, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1929.
(2) To sanction Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., who has been appointed Director under Article No. 87 of the Articles of the Association.
(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1930, and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(7) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th December, 1929, to 11th January, 1930, both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary Shares dividends, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after 16th of February, 1930, to those Shareholders whose names stand in Register of the Company on 11th December, 1929.

33211

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

GRADUATION DAY—25TH JANUARY, 1930.

The 25th of January, 1930, having been fixed as a graduation day, Degrees will be conferred at a meeting of the Senate to be held on that day. The 7th of January, is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the office of the University Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 11th December, 1929.

33259

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT. BIHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Principal of the Patna Veterinary College which will open in July 1930. The Officer will be subordinate to the Director, Civil Veterinary Department, and will be required to teach medicine and supervise the Cattle Farm attached to the college. An M. R. C. V. S. who has undergone a post-graduate course and has had actual experience of teaching will be given preference. Wide knowledge of cattle in health and disease is necessary.

2. The terms are as stated below:—

FOR A CONTRACT OFFICER.

Pay.—Rs. 1,200-50-1,500, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ a month for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, plus an allowance of Rs. 150/ a month for looking after the farm and free residence.

The Officer will be on 7 years' contract terminable at six months, notice on either side which may be renewed by agreement. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special provident fund. First class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for vacation services.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE I.V.S.

Grade pay of Rs. 1000/ a month whichever is greater, plus sterling overseas pay £30/ for an officer of non-Asiatic domicile, an allowance of Rs. 150/ per mensem for taking charge of the farm and free residence. Other terms as for I.V.S. Officers.

3. Applications will be received up to the 15th January 1930, and should be addressed to the Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Department, Patna, Bihar.

33217

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD

WATER-WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Electrical Assistant on a salary of Rs. .....

The selected candidate will be required to take charge under the Water-Works Engineer of the filtered and unfiltered water pumping plants consisting of 3300 volt A. C. motors, Transformers switch gears and high speed centrifugal pumps as well as the air compressing plant of the Mechanical filters and the workshop motors to be erected shortly. Only men with previous experience of the working of electric system, as well as erection steam plants as well as pumps and electro-motor pumping plants need apply. The applicants must be qualified hands from a recognised electrical and mechanical institution and possess theoretical knowledge as well.

All applications should reach the undersigned on or before the .....

EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
Municipal Board,
Ahmedabad.

33277

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Applications from LADY GRADUATE TEACHERS for the post of Asst. Headmistress in the Girls' School at Jamshedpur, which belongs to the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Preference will be given to trained graduates knowing Hindi. Salary according to qualifications. Free unfurnished electrified quarters & Provident Fund. Apply to the SUPDT. of Schools, Jamshedpur.

33260.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 30th November 1929

No. 5456-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levee in Government House, Bombay, at 9-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1930.

The following rules are published for general information:—

I.—The undermentioned are entitled to attend His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) Ruling Princes and Chiefs
(b) Gentlemen who have been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

Gentlemen, as above, are invited to attend the Levee. They should make their applications for tickets to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, up to the 10th December, 1929 and thereafter c/o the Military Secretary to the Governor, Bombay, up to the 31st idem, stating at which Court they were presented and, if possible, by whom presented, and the year of presentation. 'This applies to both the Private and Public Entrees.' Applications received after the 31st December will not be considered.

Note.—'Gentlemen who had intended to be present but were unable to attend the Levee should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy before, or, as soon as possible, after the Levee.'

II.—The undermentioned are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) All gentlemen who hold a position in the Warrant of Precedence, and those who have been given courtesy rank in it for Viceregal entertainments.
(b) All members of the Imperial Services.
(c) All other civil gazetted officers of the first grade and others at the discretion of His Excellency the Viceroy.
(d) Officers holding His Majesty's or His Excellency the Viceroy's Commission in the Royal Navy, Army (British and Indian), Royal Air Force and Royal Indian Marine.
(e) Gentlemen who have retired from service and would have been eligible under (a) (b), (c) or (d), if they were still in service.
(f) Assistant Secretaries to Local Governments.
(g) Gentlemen, who have received titles of honour from His Majesty the King-Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy.
(h) Provincial Durbaris.
(i) Gentlemen, professional gentlemen and gentlemen engaged in business, and members of the Trades and Motor Trades Associations, who are proprietors or heads of the principal 'retail' firms.

The above will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levee.

Gentlemen who propose, and are entitled to present others, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered, should be returned to the Military Secretary's Office addressed as in paragraph I above, 'not later than the 31st December 1929', for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy, when, if approved, tickets of admission will be issued to the presentor.

Note.—'No action will be taken on applications received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from gentlemen who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the gentlemen who wish to make the presentations'.

III—The presentors must be:—

(a) for Civil Officers, the Head of the Department;
(b) For Military Officers and Royal Air Force Officers, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District;
(c) For Naval Officers, the Senior Naval Officer;
(d) For Royal Indian Marine Officers, the Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine; and
(e) For gentlemen engaged in business, the Head of the Firm.

IV.—Admission to 'Government House' will be by ticket only.

V.—Dress:—

(a) Members of Executive Councils and Ministers.—Levee Dress or the alternative official dress approved for them.
(b) Civil and Military Officers.—Levee Dress. Service Dress may be worn by those Military Officers not in possession of Levee Dress. (Cocked hats and helmets should not be taken to the (Levee).
(c) Clergymen, being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform, will appear in such robes or gowns
(d) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in full Court Dress, or the alternative court dress or evening dress.

The alternative court dress is:—

An ordinary black evening Dress Coat; white Evening Dress waistcoat; breeches of plain black evening dress material or stockinet, with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at the knee; black silk hose; plain court shoes with bows, no buckles; white evening dress bow necktie.

The evening dress is:—Trousers; tail coat; white tie; black waistcoat; patent leather Oxford shoes, or pumps.

(e) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.
(f) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.
(g) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.
(h) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (b), (c) or (d) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.
(i) Medals.—Miniature medals should be worn with evening dress and Service dress. Orders, decorations and medals should be worn with Levee Dress and Full Dress.

At the Viceregal Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

Note:—Envelopes of all letters in connection with the Levee should be marked 'Levee'.

By Command,
C. O. HARVEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

33236

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1919.

TEN YEARS—Rs. 38,50,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal of the debentures of the above Loan is repayable on 1st January, 1930. The 1st January, 1930, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will pay on Thursday, the 2nd January, 1930, to the holders of the Debentures of the Loan all principal moneys and interest due upto 31st December, 1929, in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 2nd January, 1930. From and after 31st December, 1929, interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their debentures for repayment some time before the 1st January, 1930, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the 2nd January, 1930.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1929.

By Order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,

N. M. MORRIS,
Secretary.

33183

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 22158 in respect of 10 Ordinary Shares Nos. 139974 to 139983 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Shantilal Ujamshibhai, has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 14th December, 1929.

33278

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 1,00,000 gallons of petrol to be supplied in 2 gallons cans or in bulk during the year 1930-31 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 20th day of January, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, sealed and superscribed "Tender for supply of petrol" and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 2,500 (Rupees two thousand five hundred only).

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of rupee one only per form which will on no account be refunded.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch will give any further information that may be required to any one deputed for the purpose.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
13th December, 1929.

33273.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEHERCHAND MANSARAM for self and as administrator of the estate of MANSARAM NANDAL AND KISONCHAND MANSARAM, PREMCHAND MEHERCHAND PRITCHAND MEHERCHAND, and DAOLARI MEHERCHAND, the last three minors by their duly appointed guardian the said Meherchand Mansaram have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease,, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 41 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

The schedule of the Property.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and fronting Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue forming part of Old No. 117 New Nos. 934-935, Old Survey No. 2/3 566, 3573-3575 and New Survey Nos. 1375-1376, Cadestral Survey No. 1/1580 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 195-196 formerly Street Nos. 401-403-405-407 and at present bearing C Ward Nos. 196 (1) and Street Nos. 67 and 69 and containing by admeasurement 181 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the temple of Mumbadevi, on or towards the West by Shaikh Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Hariram Naginchand and on or towards the South by the property of Jaigopal Gangabishan.

Dated 14th December, 1929.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
33280

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. and the Social Gathering of the Past and Present Students on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. The past Elphinstonians are cordially invited; the minimum subscription is Rs. 3 (three) only which may be sent in advance to the Principal.
14-12-1929.

33274.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that E. H. CURLING and A. D. MAVJI Joint Receivers in Suit No. 1968 of 1927 (Lloys Bank Ltd. vs. Moolji Haridas & ors.) have contracted to sell to our client Khimji Meghji the undermentioned property. And person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift trust inheritance, possession lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Issaji Street in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Laughten's Register and other title deeds relating to the property 590 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and according to Cadastral survey Record 554 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 746, 746, 747, New Nos. 6468, 6469 and 6471, Old Survey Nos. 495/495 and 496 and New Survey No. 2/2563 and Cadastral Survey No. 347 Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1484, 1485 and Street, Nos. 79, 81, 83 and 85 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Issaji Street on or towards the North by the property of Ranchhordas Tulsidas now of the Trustees of Charitable properties of Ladkavahu widow of Ranchhordas Tulsidas and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Karsondas Nathu and executor of Kessowji Jadhavji now of Karsondas Nathu.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1929.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM
& MADON,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

33279

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES JAPANESE PRINTED JEANS.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on MONDAY the 16th December 1929 at 3 P.M. (S. T.) opposite the Dharmaraj Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Nissho Co., Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Moludina and Co., the defaulting purchasers:—

5 Cases Japanese Printed Jeans (Sample No. 6/324) mixed designs 27/28" x 30 yards Nos. 1 to 4 each containing 40 pcs. and No. 5 containing 36 pcs. in all 196 pcs. Marks 17N 6324 1/5 per S. S. "Sado Maru."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.

"GANDHI ASTROLOGER"

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1, each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2, for businessmen, weekly details one year Rs. 10. Five years monthly details Rs. 7-8.

GANDHI JOTHISH NILAYAM,
Tiruttani, (Madras Presy.)

RELIABLE RICE FIRM

Best and high class Rice of all description as well as broken Rice of white and yellow qualities at heapest wholesale rates. Trial rders solicited. Samples free.

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Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for

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THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

STOP PRESS

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, Eleventh Annual Genl. meeting, H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes opening Town Hall, 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Legislative Council Building 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
University Extension Lectures: Dr. M. J. Dave's first lecture on "French Symbolism", 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 17.

Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Legislative Council Building, 11 a.m.
Dr. M. J. Dave's lecture on "French Symbolism", in its relation with other literary genres," University Lecture Theatre, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.

Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Legislative Council Building, 11 a.m.
"Building a Better City" series of lectures: Mr. J. R. Glorney Bolton to speak on "The Newspaper and the city", Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6 p.m.
Dr. M. J. Dave's lecture on "Precursors of French Symbolism," University Lecture Theatre, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday (the 17th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.—Dr. M. J. Dave, Professor of English, Hindu College, University of Delhi, will deliver Lecture I of his course of University Extension Lectures on French Symbolism in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, Upper Floor, opposite Mahendra Mansions, Fuller Road, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "French Symbolism—Purely a literary movement, its times, conditions and sources". The lecture is open to the public.

B. P. FAMINE RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE.—"The Government of Bombay have re-appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund Committee for the next triennium beginning with 1st December 1929:—Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt.; Mr. Shantidas Askaran Shah, and The Territorial Commander, Western India Territory, Salvation Army."

SARASWAT SAMUHA.—The Third Annual Athletic Sports of the Saraswat Samuha will be held at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Tuesday (the 24th inst.), in the Robert Money School Compound, Procter Road, Girgaum Back Road, when cups and prizes will be distributed to the winners and runners up. Competitors should send in their entries and the entrance fee to the undersigned before 12 noon of the 22nd inst. For particulars see the Secretary, at the Samuha Hall, Kandewadi.

CAMA INSTITUTE GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE.—As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer of this Institute for 1929, Revd. Fr. Dr. R. Zimmermann, S. J., Ph.D., Professor of Sanskrit, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will deliver to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 6, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort, his fifth lecture out of a series of public lectures on "God in the Gathas and in the Rigveda" as under:—"Ahura Mazda and Angra Mainyu."

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.—The programme for Nature Study Exhibition and Colloquium, 1929, is as under:—

To-day (Monday), 2-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m., Demonstration with the exhibits, 3-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m., Visit to the Veterinary College and Hospital, 4-30 p.m. to 6 p.m., Visit to the Haffkine Institute Parel.

Tuesday (17th), 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., Nature Study excursion to Juhu, 6-40 a.m. to 11 a.m., Field Study between Andheri and Jogeshwari led by Vaidya Gurjar and P. G. Balmahajan (Herbalists), 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Meals and rest at Jogeshwari, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., Visit to Mr. Rane's Museum of stuffed animals at Juhu, and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m., Back to B'bay.

Wednesday, (18th), 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., Visit to the Prince of Wales Museum and The Royal Institute of Science Biological Dept.

"YOUTH MUST TAKE A DEEP PLUNGE."

(Continued from page 1.)

and one cannot fight against them without encountering their eternal comrades.

A CLEAR ISSUE.

"It seems, therefore, to me that at least to youth which stands for real freedom, the issue is perfectly clear. We have recently had an explosion in the shape of the Viceroy's announcement, the most deplorable event in the recent history of India. There is no doubt it was a most ingenious and well-calculated move to strike a fatal blow to the gathering unity and the consolidation of all forces in the country that would undoubtedly have resulted in the launching of a strong campaign next year. The move has fulfilled its purpose. The Viceroy has been thanked for his sincerity. The sincerity—yes, to his country, its cause and its imperial interests but not to India!

ALL TARRED WITH SAME BRUSH.

So far as India or any Colony of Britania goes, it matters very little who sits in Westminster or who rules at Whitehall. Every political party of England is an imperialist party and stands solidly for imperial interests above all others. The official Labour Party is more dangerous than the others.

WHERE IS CHANGE OF HEART?

The colonial policy of Britain is very evident from what Labour has done since it came into office. Its ruthless suppression of the Arab revolt; the continued arrests and trials of Labour leaders in India, are proofs of this much talked-of change of heart. Its resumption of diplomatic relation with Russia was inevitable due to economic pressure. Its dealings with Egypt have given no satisfaction to the Egyptians and the last but not the least credit given to Mr. MacDonald's Government is its desire for naval disarmament and resulting in the Premier's visit to U. S. A.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE SMOKE SCREEN.

But the European Press has been a little too clever for the machinations of MacDonald and Hoover, and the cat is now let out of the bag! Behind all these empty conversations are going rather solid talks dealing with hard property, viz., the colonies. U. S. A. and England are coming to certain decisions with regard to the individual policy of each in these exploited countries. America is to have a free hand in Latin America and China while England in India and the Near East. This has been the sum total of Mac-Hoover conversations. Naval disarmament looks largest than ever in the shape of a magnificently heavy item under the head of "National Defence".

WHAT INDIA MUST REMEMBER.

India must realise one thing clearly and strongly, and that is that she will never get freedom so cheaply as through a Round Table Conference. She has paid a heavy toll; but she will have to pay a far heavier one—a million-fold—in the future before she approaches anywhere near freedom. We have the example of countries like Holland, Russia and Ireland before us. We have many times very glibly declared Independence; but beyond the passing of a resolution and hoisting of the flag we have done nothing to justify that solemn declaration.

YOUTH MUST TAKE DEEP PLUNGE.

Youth is now in the forefront and burns with eagerness. But if with youth also: it means nothing beyond talk. It is much better not to pass such resolutions in future even at the risk of being called traitors. I refuse to subscribe to any such empty talk or resolution. It is most dishonest and demoralising unless it is followed up by some definite plan of work.

We should not shirk the issue now that it has committed itself, but must take deep plunge—one bold leap for better or for worse. One thing we must not fear and that is defeat.

DRAW UP COURSE OF ACTION.

We never seem to get over our disappointment of 1921. If you youths to-day mean to declare that you stand for freedom for India, you must in all honesty sit down immediately and draw up a course of action for launching the movement. It will be attacked mercilessly; it will be crushed and mutilated but out each such ruin will rise a newer and a better spirit, chastened and refined by each martyrdom. We are found of holding up ourselves as ready for martyrdom, but when the time comes for bearing our neck we retreat and say—wait till the next blow, the next blow, and then the next. But each time the coward gets the better of it. This cannot be out philosophy any more. Start civil disobedience, establish parallel Government; but do it at any cost and any sacrifice. I would strongly advise this Conference to draft a definite scheme for launching this movement next year, and if you do not mean to bear up the resolution in the Subjects Committee itself and thus stand clean and honest before your ownselves and the world, take the plunge my friends, do not fear the consequences.

DOWN WITH EXPLOITATION WHITE OR BROWN.

But if we are to launch our campaign we shall have to get our workers thoroughly trained. I cannot imagine a free India where the medieval form of autocratic rule of a monarch can ever be tolerated. It must go. India should be united into its demand for freedom, and it can stand united only when every nook or corner of it is really free. The question of freedom in India is not one of colour—it is not merely a war against the White—it is a fight against all exploitation,—no matter whether it be white or brown. There is a grave danger in overlooking this brown exploitation because of a false sense of patriotism, we forget that these are the allies as well as the instruments of imperialistic designs.

There are a great many social evils that youth wants to fight against; but in a true national Government they come in as details of one big whole. In a free India, there cannot be any caste or sex distinction tolerated. The main tendency of individual has to be part of the National Government's responsibility. And, therefore, when such a Constitution is being evolved, these humiliating distinctions between man and man, between man and woman must have no place.

A MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD TERM.

This revolution will, therefore, be an all-round one—political, social, economical and religious. Of course, the term read is much abused and misunderstood. It usually means fighting with bombs and guns. But with us, it can only mean a great upheaval through moral force for a disarmed has no choice in the matter, even apart from the ethical, moral or practical view-point. Thus I am sure, youth will re-create India far glorious than she has ever been in the past.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Fergusson College Gathering.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 14.

Friday found the Fergusson College wearing a gala appearance. There was the social gathering and it was a ceremony of harmony between the College authorities and the students. The joy that comes after sorrow, is the more delectable and the students are particularly enthusiastic over the whole programme. In right Hindu fashion the day began with the auspicious Hindu music and band. The morning was devoted to matches and sports. The performances, especially in the game of hockey were very interesting. The feasting and other functions also were full of mirth for the students and some of the Professors. In the evening Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in the absence of Mr. Jayakar, delivered the address, and gave suitable advice to students only for a few moments, as he had been ill during the last week.

The gatherings of other schools and colleges are coming off. The New English School is going to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary on the 2nd of January. The Kanya Shala of the Indian Women's University has fixed up the 22nd as the day of the gathering under the presidentship of the Hon. Minister of Education.

THE MUNICIPAL CASE.

The cross-examination of the several witnesses in this case is proceeding with much keenness. Messrs. H. V. Tulpule, the president, and Mr. Gadkari, the Chairman of the Managing Committee, are being cross-examined at present. The whole point is to prove that there was no disorder in the meeting and therefore the ex-President had no cause and authority to adjourn the proceedings. Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar is conducting the cross-examination and every day from 12 to 5-30 in the evening the case is being heard.

DEPRESSED CLASSES COMMITTEE.

This Committee took the evidence of Messrs. V. R. Shinde, S. R. Bhagwat, Subhedar Ghadge and some others. Mr. Patil of Satara said that the Depressed Classes would rise to the level of other classes, if they were given education. He said that boycott of the Untouchables by the touchables should be made illegal. There should be special co-operative societies for the Untouchables, present education should be supplemented by industrial education. Mr. Ghatge said that the Depressed Classes should be admitted to the Military ranks. Mr. Sattur pleaded for the appointment of a Protector by the Government to look to the interests of the Untouchables. Mr. Bhagwat briefly gave the history of a co-operative society started for the benefit of the low-paid municipal servants and explained his scheme of a many colony.

The Deccan Sabha has elected its delegates to the Liberal Federation at Madras.

A Ramoshi boy exhibited great presence of mind and courage in rushing into a house in fire in Bhavani Peth and taking out the bundle of clothes that had been the cause of fire. But for the daring of the boy the house would have been burnt down as also other neighbouring houses. The boy is being honoured by the residents.

The grandson of the Chief of Vishalgad presented a boat to the Deccan College and its opening ceremony was performed by Professor Rawlinson.

A municipal voters' association has been formed in the Shanwar Peth ward of the city to get people's municipal grievances redressed.

Mr. Gavade the famous wrestler has filed a suit against the judges in his match with Sandow of the Aryan Cinema. His point is that the decision of the Judges is wrong and that the prize should not, therefore, be distributed.

Laura La Plante, the famous screen beauty, singing melodious songs and playing the banjo in Universal's million dollar super-talkie showing this week at the Excelsior Theatre.

YOUTH CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Bose Unable To Reach Ahmedabad.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose, president-elect of the Presidency Youth Conference, which is fixed to be held to-day could not arrive as the hearing of the case against him is to be taken up to-day. Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who arrived here were taken in a procession through the principal thoroughfare which was decorated for the occasion.—A. P.

Poona City, Dec. 14.—Mr. V. R. Shinde, B.A., will conduct the first Shradha ceremony at the Poona Depressed Classes Mission's Ahalyashram Home on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., in memory of the late Mrs. Laxmibai Govindrao Patade whose death is greatly mourned by the members of the Depressed and labouring classes as she was a sincere supporter of their cause. The function is open to all the touchable and untouchable classes and sympathisers.—Free Press.

CASE AGAINST BOMBAY CORPORATOR.

—:o:—

Defence Witnesses Examined.

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Fateh Mahomed Maniar, a Municipal Councillor and his servant stand charged with cheating by means of Goa Lottery tickets and abetment before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday witnesses for the defence were called and examined.

Mahomed Haji Faizmahomed Moriswalla stated that he knew the first accused. About six months ago, he (accused) had been to his brother-in-law's house at Surat. Accused told witness that he was there in connection with the Muslim Conference and that he would leave for Nadiad.

Ismail Rasool, a merchant and member of Nadiad Municipality said that the first accused was in Nadiad in June last. He told witness that he would proceed to Ahmedabad from Nadiad.

The case was then adjourned.

Charge Of Attempt To Murder Fails.

—:o:—

The jury brought on Friday a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in a case, in which Gulam Mahomed Jeewa and Usman Isak were charged before Mr. Justice Madgaonkar at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court, with attempting to murder Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, a landed proprietor. The judge accepted the verdict and acquitted both the accused.

The complainant is a trustee of several Cutchee Memon charitable and private trusts in Bombay. One of these was the trust in regard to the will of Rahimabai, wife of Haji Ismail Haji Alana who had adopted some girls and had left to them large sums of money by her will. Rukhia, the daughter of the second accused, lived with Rahimabai, but was not adopted by her. According to the will she was to receive only Rs. 500 at the time of her marriage.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the second accused suspected the genuineness of the will, hatched a plot to murder the complainant and employ for that purpose the first accused, who in his turn sought the aid of a young Pathan who turned approver in the case.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tasmania Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 7th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 2nd January.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macquarrie" arrived on Suez on the evening of the 12th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" arrived London on Friday, the 13th instant.

—:o:—

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE & PARSIS.

The Parsi Central Association has received a letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to a resolution passed by the Association welcoming the Viceroy's announcement of 1st November and urging adequate representation of the Parsee community on the proposed Round Table Conference. The letter states that the question of the personnel of the Conference has not yet been considered, but His Excellency will bear in mind the desire expressed by the Association.

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MONDAY DECEMBER 16 1929.

THE CALL TO YOUTH.

—:o:—

The age we live in may well be called the age of youth. Never in history did the youth play a more active and decisive part in national and international affair than they do to-day and will do as time passes. There is every indication that youth will fully come into its own in every country; for everywhere men and women are in revolt against the injustices and wrongs they are suffering from at the hands of the privileged few representating vested interests who are exploiting the present order for their own benefit. The youths of all countries will have to bear an increasingly large share of the burden involved in removing these injustices and redressing these wrongs In India, too, the youth are beginning to hear the call of the New Life and the New Social Order. The call to them cannot, in substance, be different from that to the youth the world over But for them that call to-day can be summed up in one sentence; "Live, work and if necessary, die for the country"; for the youths of India cannot expect to cooperate, on terms of self-respect and with efficiency, with their confreres in other countries in the great common work of building a new world order until they are free in their own country There can be no greater humiliation for any body of men and women than to be political slaves. But there can be no nobler work to which young men and women can dedicate their lives than that of helping their country to get rid of political slavery. How he may help in this work, each individual must decide, according to his own lights and the circumstances of his life, but no one can shirk that duty Thus, in the course of his thoughtful and frank address welcoming the delegates to the Third Bombay Presidency Youth Conference Dr. Sumant Mehta, while describing the aims of the youth movement, emphasised that its first task is to regain a place for India in the sun and Mrs. Kamaladevi Challopadhyaya in her presidential address summed up the task facing the youths as the establishment of freedom in the country. As one who does not preach what he does not practise Dr. Mehta indicated the lines of work which young men and women must do to help the political emancipation of the country—the essence of which was organisation of every village, and every ward of every town and city —and declared that unless the youth were prepared to devote some years of life for the attainment of Swaraj there would be very little value attached their resolutions. "Be moderate in framing or resolutions but be immovable like steel in carrying them out". No sounder or more profitable advice could be given to youth than is contained in this sentence.

Turning to the details of the great work of social and political reconstruction to which the Youth movement must devote itself we must place in the forefront the waging of an unceasing war against communalism. India cannot be free unless Hindus and Muslims and all other communities co-operate and they will not co-operate successfully so long as the evil spirit of communalism is not exorcized from our midst. The youth of India cannot better serve their country than by concentrating their efforts on denouncing communalists and destroying communalism whether the communalists and communalism are of the so-called Hindu brand or of the so-called Muslim brand

Next to communalism, the foes that must engage their principal attention are untouchability, caste, purdah, and, above all, the false priesthood which is the greatest prop of these three evils We fully endorse the remarks of Dr. Sumant who said: "In the matter of reforming our social life I wish to draw your particular attention to the existence amongst us of a very large number of drones in the disguise of Sadhus, Mahants, Sanyasis and Faquirs. We are always prepared to support men of real learning and of true spiritual eminence. But there are about fifty lakhs of able-bodied loafers in this country who live on the ignorance and credulity of our men and particularly of our women. These parasites must be made to do honest work or they should be starved. I am told that in towns in villages they actually extort money by force. I strongly advise you to carry on an educational propaganda to prevent charity being given to persons who may not be useful, learned and of unquestioned moral integrity." Nor was Dr. Sumant wrong when he told the youths that for eradicating social customs which are hampering our social efficiency they must not look for help to Government or to their elders leaders—many of whom have shown themselves to be "social fossils"—but must remove these social inequalities with the sword of Satyagraha without very much minding the feeling of their elders, their parents or their political leaders. "I have always felt", Dr. Sumant said, "that it is mostly the fault of the elder generation if the Youth Leagues have not done as much work as they should have done. During the high-tide of non-co-operation thousands of youngsters left their schools and colleges. The leaders asked them to work amongst the villagers but it was all empty talk. They could not organise any scheme in which these enthusiastic young people could be utilised Even the scheme of organising each and every taluka in India with three or four paid worker's war never realised." While it is true, that recently not a few youngmen have shown a lamentable tendency to imitate some political "leaders" who consider vigorous talking a good substitute for quiet work, it is no less true that Dr. Sumant's complaint about a lack of practical lead by the elder generation is just and its justice was demonstrated by the magnificent part played by the youths in the great work of flood relief and the still greater work at Bardoli. Given proper organisation and the right leaders, there is no devotion, no sacrifice and no energy greater than that which youth can bring for the service of the country.

ESSENTIAL PRE-REQUISITE.

—:o:—

The members of the United Provinces Legislature who supported Mr. Bedar's resolution at the session of that body on Saturday, recommending that Government should take immediate steps for the release of all political prisoners who are already convicted or are being prosecuted, expressed the feeling not only of their constituencies but also of all India in regard to this vital matter. The resolution also requested the U. P. Government to approach the proper authorities to declare a general amnesty before December 31, 1929. The grant of such a general amnesty is, indeed, an essential pre-requisite in persuading Indians to co-operate in the holding of the Round Table Conference. If the MacDonald Government and Lord Irwin are genuinely anxious to secure a favourable atmosphere for that Conference, if they are desirous of taking a step which will strike the imagination of the politically-minded class in India and convince it that the proposed Conference is not merely a "trap". they must declare a general amnesty and fulfil the other conditions stipulated in the Delhi manifesto. There is complete unanimity of opinion in regard to this crucial matter amongst all the political parties in this country. Mr. Chintamani as also Mr. Pant Vaidya supported in vigorous speeches Mr. Bedar's resolution, which was passed by the U. P. Legislature the Government having the wisdom not to challenge a division But we wish the Home Member in the U. P. Government had been more careful in his laborious effort to bolster up a weak case. Perhaps he found it a hopeless task in speaking against the resolution he declared that his position was very critical owing to the fact that the term 'political prisoners was still undefined." India cannot wait until the united intelligence of the Home Members of all Provincial Governments assisted by Sir James Crerar manages to evolve a definition of the term Officialdom as well as the representatives of the people in the Legislatures know very well what is meant by it. India demands that those who are at present languishing in jails and those who are under trial because of the expression of views which the bureaucracy finds unpalatable and considers "seditious" must be set free, if the authorities at White Hall and in this country really desire to appease Indian political discontent. And on that demand India will insist.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

—:o:—

Speaking on industrial welfare work at the Calcutta Town Hall on Thursday, Mr. K. N. Banerjee of the Department of Industries Bengal, gave employers of labour in this country very opportune and pertinent advice, which they should take to heart as much in their own interest as in the interest of the welfare of their employees and industry generally Mr. Banerjee did well to emphasize that a new spirit of self-respect was becoming manifest among Indian workers and he rightly traced this encouraging development to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi He blamed employers for their lack of sympathy with the workers and he made an accurate diagnosis of the cause of labour unrest in India in tracing it to this lack of sympathy. He remarked. "Indian labourers are proverbially loyal. If their employers look to their welfare and show an earnest desire to promote their happiness, no amount of outside influence can be strong enough to incite them against their masters." This is only too true. We hope the employers will realise the value of Mr. Banerjee's pertinent advice.

LESSON TO INDIA.

—:o:—

India should take a much-needed lesson from the splendid and patriotic exhortation of Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister of Turkey, to the women of his country to wear only home-made materials and adorn themselves with the mountain flowers of Anatolia. At a session of the Turkish Parliament at Angora on Friday he advised the nation to back up the Cabinet's efforts to promote national economy by concentrating on the use of Swadeshi goods. His appeal to women is significant. In the joy of their newly-secured freedom they have been spending lavishly on luxuries imported from abroad. In India the idea that it is the duty of a citizen to support home industries first is gradually taking possession of the mass mind, but educated Indians who are the natural leaders of the country must help in making Swadeshi a success by setting an example themselves, instead of wearing foreign-made fabrics and buying articles of luxury from abroad.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

A HISTORY OF BROKEN PLEDGES.

(BY B. M. D.)

"The History of British Rule (in India) is a History of Broken Pledges," said Mr. Sen Gupta, in defence of the conditions most wisely laid down in the Delhi Manifesto, issued by Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Besant, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and many other leaders of various Indian political parties, soon after the publication of the latest Declaration of British policy in India by Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India. But strangely enough Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Co. have been doing their utmost to ridicule those profoundly wise conditions and endeavouring to fool India once more into withdrawing them, and taking part in the so-called Round Table Conference, with blind faith in the good intention of the British Government. It will, therefore, be both instructive and interesting at this stage to re-call a few striking instances of the pledges most solemnly given by the British Government from time to time during the last one hundred years to Indians, with the sole object of hypnotising them and paralysing their activities to win self-government by their own activities and by coercing Government, and then broken in the most flagrant fashion.

A CONFESSION.

In his book "Modern India", published by the Labour Publishing Office, London, in 1926), Dr. J. H. Rutherford, a prominent member of the British Labour Party, writes thus:—

"Indianisation of the Civil and Military Services, with its moral, financial and political bearings, is indispensable to India's freedom and progress; it is also one of the remedies for India's poverty and unemployment.

"This great principle was acknowledged and proclaimed by act of Parliament in 1833..... and again by Queen Victoria in 1858...

"With regard to these solemn pledges and promises, both the Duke of Argyll and Sir Stafford Northcote, in the capacity of Secretary of State for India, used the same words, namely, "We have not fulfilled our duty or the promises and engagements which we have made."

"John Morley, as Secretary of State for India during 1906-10, may reasonably claim to be the first British statesman to have made the slightest success in overcoming the opposition of the British bureaucracy in India to redeeming these dishonoured and time-worn pledges when he appointed an Indian here and an Indian there into the official hierarchy.

"Mr. Montagu's declaration of August 20th, 1917, in favour of responsible government, followed up by the Government of India Act, 1919, constituting a central and a provincial legislature, might be described by the innocent British spectator, jealous of his country's honour, as more than breaking a lance with the British bureaucracy, as in fact, signing its death warrant, and at last fulfilling 'our duty' to Indians. After seven years' trial the innocence of the spectator in 1926 has passed away with the knowledge that Mr. Montagu's lance lies broken in the Archaeological Museum at Calcutta, and that the supposed death warrant has been replaced by reprieves satisfactory to the bureaucracy.

"REFORMS"—AND AFTER.

There is no possible doubt whatever that the reform scheme shook the 'steel frame' at first, frightening Young England, who thought of adopting an Indian career, because it combined great power with unusual freedom, high pay, splendid pensions, and glittering prizes and affecting adversely recruitment for the Indian services. But when Mr. Lloyd George in 1922 delivered his 'steel frame' speech in which he declared that he could see no period when India could dispense with British civil servants; and when Parliament in 1925 passed the Government of India (Civil Services) Act to not only increase the emoluments of civil servants, but to remove their salaries from the control and vote of the Indian National Assembly: and last, but not the least, when it became clear that the Indian Civil Service not only administered, but governed, India, in spite of the new reforms, just as it administered and governed India before the reforms, then Young England's confidence was restored

(Continued on page 10)

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN ON PATRIOTISM.

LONDON TOPICS BY AIR MAIL.

By Sunder Kabadi.

LONDON, Nov. 29.
(By AIR MAIL.)

The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer attended a dinner of the Worshipful Company of Bakers at Bakers' Hall on Monday night on the occasion of their admission to the Freedom and Livery of the Company. Mr. MacDonald in reply to the toast said that an old friend told him that he thought he (Mr. MacDonald) had selected the Bakers' Company because the Bakers' patron saint was St. Clement, of whom he was fond. St. Clement was a dear old ecclesiastical diplomatist who lived in Rome and the Church at Corinth was troubled by a right wing and a left wing. He (the speaker) was however, never able to make out from that delightful epistle St. Clement wrote to Corinth whether the right wing turned out the left wing or the left wing turned out the right wing. Nevertheless, the result of that excommunication was that that old peaceful saint wrote the epistle to Corinth, the purpose of which was neither to censure the right nor to excommunicate the left, but by peaceful diplomacy to reveal to both sides wherein they were right and were wrong. Mr. Snowden in responding said that one of the great characteristics of English public life and particularly of English political life was that they could appreciate character and worth and give credit for honesty of opinion even where they differed 'It was more than likely that in future the Prime Minister and he himself might commit political actions as to which the Company might not be in complete agreement, but, however, much they differed he was sure they would appreciate the honesty and sincerity of their efforts

ERRONEOUS IDEA.

The Master had referred to a matter with which he was associated a few months ago. There used to be—although he did not know to what extent it prevailed to-day—an idea that the party with which he was associated was perhaps more the friend of other countries than of its own. There never was any foundation for such an idea. "I am an Englishman" added Mr. Snowden, "and I am proud to be one I cannot understand any man who knows his own country, who as a lad has roamed over our daisied meadows, who has seen the free blue waves beating upon our rock-bound coasts—I cannot understand such a man not loving the land with all the passion of a strong, deep love. Although I am not indifferent to the interests of humanity as a whole. I believe our first interest, our first concern is our own country, but at the same time it should be our duty to act upon the principle that the things that divide the nations of the world are small compared with the links that bind us all together. That matter of which I was then engaged although it had the appearance of being a sordid financial matter in reality was much more than that. It was the demand that there should be fair dealing between the nations of the world."

MR. KELLOG ON ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Frank Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State who was the guest of the Pilgrims at the Hotel Victoria on last Friday night, speaking on disarmament, said he was convinced that there was greater hope of success at this time than ever before "In my judgment", he said, "one of the most important problems now confronting the nations is the question of reduction and limitation of armaments. I say reduction and limitation because however ideal complete disarmament might be we must look at these reform from a practical standpoint. The world is not yet ready for that, but I do believe there can be and should be such a substantial reduction as will prevent competitive armament as will have a great moral effect in the world, and lift a large burden of taxation from the people." He assured the audience that they should not think that the people of the United States were entirely uninterested in the affairs of Europe. Anything which threatened peace in Europe threatened peace in all the world. For instance, they were all interested in the affairs of the Far East, espe-

(Continued on page 10)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Their Urgent Duty.

A note of pessimism runs through the observations made by Pundit Hridaynath Kunzru in a Press interview in London regarding his efforts there to put the Indian grievances in East Africa before the MacDonald Government. It will be recalled that after a visit to Lord Passfield Pundit Kunzru found that in the Labour Colonial Secretary he had to deal with an Imperialist who was not inclined to view sympathetically the Indian demands. It is the urgent duty of the MacDonald Cabinet to tackle this question in a manner which will accord equitable treatment to all the immigrant communities in East Africa, although Lord Passfield may favour to a certain extent the White settlers' point of view. If they do not, they will leave an open sore of discontent in East Africa, as the Indian community there are determined to pursue their agitation until they have secured justice.

Well-deserved Defeat.

At the session of the United Provinces Legislature on Saturday the Government would have been better-advised had they kept to their original intention of not challenging a division on a non-official resolution recommending the use of Khaddar as far as practicable in all Government departments and institutions. But they courted a defeat by asking for a division at the end of the debate on this popular resolution and well did they deserve it. As Mr. Mangit Singh Kathore said in support of the motion, on economic grounds alone, it deserved official support, as the compulsory use of Khaddar in Government institutions would provide work to thousands of unemployed in the Provinces The defence put up by the Minister of Industries that the Government "were doing their best to support Indian industries" was wide of the mark. What is expected from officialdom in India is that it should not fight shy of encouraging Khaddar simply because it is connected with a movement, odious in its eyes.

Welcome Enterprise.

The well-known Liberal journal, "The Manchester Guardian" deserves to be congratulated on its welcome enterprise in publishing a special "Roumania" number. It is a mine of information regarding the political, economic and social progress the Kingdom of Roumania has made during the last ten years, that is, the post-war period in which the powerful family of the Bratianus held political power in the country assisted by the middle class and industrial interests who were not at all anxious that sudden changes in Government should hinder the work of Roumanian economic reconstruction. Recently the voice of the over-taxed peasant claimed to be heard in the Roumanian Parliament and the "special" number contains informative articles by David Mitrany and by the Minister of Finance in the present cabinet on the various steps, legislative and economic, which had to be taken to allay the just and long neglected peasant grievances.

A Thought For The Day.

"Mere inertia prevented most of us from questioning facts which we had accepted on authority. In no other way could we account for the vitality of the most foolish superstitions. Customary beliefs become part of our mental furniture".

—DEAN INGE.

What He Got.

Constable: "Did you get his number?"

Victim (peevishly): "No, I missed that; I got the mudguards, the wheels and the axle."

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

AGAINST.

UNIQUE DISTINCTION FOR MR. "EVE."

The Success Of Caligula's Progeny.

Sir Victor Sassoon can have nothing but pleasant recollection of the last week's racing. When Star of Italy won the King-Emperor's Cup at Calcutta he realized what is perhaps the most cherished ambition of every owner.

Star of Italy does credit to his sire Caligula who himself raced in this country for a short period. Mr. Eve's four-year old won the Eclipse Stakes of India last year and having added the Willesley Plate and the King-Emperor's Cup to this success he joins Orange William, Roubaix and Moss as one of the principal stake winners in the country.

Strangely enough while Star of Italy triumphed at Calcutta another son of Caligula recorded a notable success at Mahaluxmi when Roman Road took the premier honours in the Victory Plate.

Mr. Eve's racing luck has at last begun to assert itself which is at it should be. He is a staunch patron of the racing going and deserves all the success that comes his way.

H. H. the Aga Khan has temporarily retired from the Indian turf, but there is every prospect that when he does resume racing on this side there will be greater success for his horses.

Robinson could do little or nothing with horses like Pobeida, Mario and Grand Wazir. A change of hands however has definitely launched these horses on their winning career. The first-named has twice caught the judge's eye and Grand Wazir has figured prominently in the orange jacket of Kolhapur at Headquarters.

It is pleasing to note that D. Ritchie who formerly rode for Mr. Eve, is having a successful season at Madras. The Student Prince carried the Eve jacket to victory in the Dilkusha Plate and the mill magnate had the unique distinction of winning races at three big racing centres all in one day.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN TRAINER.

Race goers in India have learnt with regret of the death at New market of James Crawford who looked after Sir Victor Sassoon's racing interests in England. Mr. Crawford, a qualified veterinary surgeon and a well known Amateur rider, assisted his brother in his veterinary establishment in Bombay for several years and often donned silk at race meetings in Western India.

JOCKY MORRIS.

Jockey Morris who has sustained several falls in recent seasons is nearly well again and expects to be astride again next month. He, is still retained by the Kolhapur establishment.

POPULAR RACE SECRETARY TAKES ILL.

Major Hughes the popular secretary of the W. I. T. C. has been forced through ill health to make the trip to England. He has been long associated with the club and many of the improvements seen at Mahaluxmi are due to his initiative and energy. It is to be hoped that his illness is less serious than feared and that he will return to India in the near future.

WOMEN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

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Tribute To Prof. Karve.

JUSTICE PATKAR AT KANYASHALLA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar presided on Saturday evening over the fifth anniversary of the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Khetwadi Bombay, held at the Jinnah Hall in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The students of the Kanyashala got up an interesting programme of music, recitations, and dance, every item of which was much appreciated by the audience.

PROGRESS OF INSTITUTION.

Mrs. Sitabai Anngiri, the Principal of the institution read the report of the Kanyashala which is affiliated to Prof. Karve Women's University. In the course of the report, it was stated that although the institution was only five years old, there had been remarkable progress made in girls' education. One noticeable feature that the girls were being taught, not only Marathi, but also Sanskrit and English besides, music, drawing, and other technical subjects It was also stated that for want of accommodation, some students had to be refused admission and an appeal was made for funds to further the objects of the institution.

Prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Patkar to a number of students.

JUSTICE PATKAR'S SPEECH.

In the course of his presidential remarks, Mr. Justice Patkar complimented the management of the Kanyashala on the high level of efficiency obtaining in the institution and he was glad to notice that female education had been making rapid progress in India. He hoped that the public would support the Kanyashala.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, the programme for the day terminated.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

SELECTION OF THE MUSLIM TEAM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So many persons have already given excellent advice to Islam Gymkhana Selection Committee, that I find myself on tenterhooks about it, and, therefore, please print this letter also.

Firstly, nobody talks about Islam Gymkhana, nor joins it, nor cares about it except at Q'lar time; which is too funny. Certainly What beats me is why, if matters are rotten, more influential persons don't join it, have their majority and defeat the present Government. They just talk and talk and talk and grumble. This, sir, in my humble opinion is foolishness personified or idealized. All other Gymkhanas have made extensions, but Islam Gymkhana is still too poor and too backward to have decent amenities, like wine and poker and etc.

Secondly, sir, every one talks of outsiders and Bombay men. Every province has its cricket tournament, Bombay has none. Bombay's is an all-India affair. Therefore no chance should be given to Bombay men and let up-country players make 'maja' at Bombay's cost. So far very good. But final question is, since 1912 outsiders have played—and what they have done? They came with big names and turbans—but result was same. Is it wise to change result?

Thirdly, no solidarity is required in a team. The example of Parsis is irrelevant. No person should be called (and even if called he should not come) to Bombay early for practice or trial. Whole team should arrive on last day, preferably on morning of match. From bizness point of view, let Zaberdast Khan be Captain, let form and physical fitness be of secondary importance, let all Bombayites be entirely excluded, and let no person under the age of 40 be included because of inexperience—and then, Mr. Editor, tents will be full, Allah will be praised, Gymkhana will be rich, and the result will be—as per usual.

This is my advice, Mr. Editor.—Yours, etc.,

MUDDLETON.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Rugby.—The Admiral of Fleet, Sir Henry Jackson, died on Saturday morning. He was in his 75th year. He was chief of the War Staf from 1912 to 1914 and was later, the first and principal Aide-de-Camp to the King. He was promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet in 1919.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The discovery the Second, New Royal Research Ship, left Saint Catherine's Dock, London, on Saturday morning for two years' voyage of Scientific Exploration in the Antartic. She will be in constant direct communication with Great Britain by means of her special wireless equipment which will also enable the ship to listen-in to the world. —B. O. W.

"DOMINION STATUS SOON COMING."

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Pt. Malaviya's Advice To Graduates.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

BENARES, Dec. 14.

The Twelfth Convocation of the Benares Hindu University for conferring degrees was held this afternoon in a decorated shamiana. A large gathering was present. Pandit Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, delivered the convocation address. After prayers had been offered about 370 graduates were admitted to the various degrees and prizes were distributed.

IDEALS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Pandit Malaviya in his address dwelt on the ideals of the Benares Hindu University. He emphasised the necessity of imparting education through the mother tongue and felt that much precious time and energy was being wasted by students in acquiring a foreign language. Efforts were being made by the Benares Hindu University authorities to create suitable vernacular literature.

ADVICE TO GRADUATES.

Pandit Malaviya advised graduates to work for the uplift of their humbler fellow-countrymen by removing illiteracy and ignorance. He laid stress on the necessity of unity between all classes and races and concluded with the observation: "Two years ago I predicted that India was going to attain Dominion Status. Nobody then thought that I talked sense. I believe that Dominion Status is soon coming, and then you will be called upon to do your duty as responsible men. Remember that this is a critical juncture in the life of the nation and that nothing should be done which may be against the interests of the country."—A. P.

ST. XAVIER COLLEGE HINDU ASSOCIATION.

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A Social Gathering.

(From a correspondent.)

The annual social gathering of the St. Xavier's College Hindu Association was held on Friday 13th inst. It was one of the numerous social functions by which the most inartistic people try to show off their best artistic qualities and which has now-a-days become a favourite past—time with the Bombay public. It is beyond the comprehension of the intelligent man why such communal gatherings are held by the educated younger generation which loudly boasts of having broken down communal barriers.

The programme opened with a song which, on the whole, was a creditable performance. It was followed by the usual 'Garba." It revealed at once an absolute lack of a sense of proportion and colour in the ladies who took part in it. Outrageously bright colours circled side by side with much softer hues. The steps and the claps refused to keep time with the music and the song. It was a listless, discordant and a jarring performance. After this came a piece of dramatic acting. Suitable expressions, gestures and impersonations were wholly absent. To the audience it appeared to be an unusual kind of shouting competion between the various actors. This was succeeded by a scene from Hamlet, in which Hamlet tried to invoke God and heaven by contemplating the ground.

After the president Mr. Bhu abhai Desai had made his speech, which was rather serious for such a light occasion, the audience adjourned to partake of the refreshments which was the only really enjoyable item of the performance.

Bombay Cricketers For Kathiawad.

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Mr. Dave's XI will play three matches at Dharangadhra Limbdi and Ahmedabad from 26th inst. to 3rd Prox. (January.) The following players will represent the team.

Messrs. B. P. Dave (Captain), M. H. Chandarana, S. R. Godambe, M. E. Sheikh (Dina), P. N. Peirera, V. M. Merchant, C. N. Mehta, P. B. Katrecha, C. M. Rana. C. H. Chandarana, S. P. Kapadia, T. C. Udeshi, B. M. Dowlat, B. D. Merchant.

The team will leave for Kathiawad by the Kathiawad Mail on 24th inst.

OPPOSITION TO MR. JAMNADAS AS PRESIDENT.

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(Continued From Page 11.)

And is not 'Dominion Status' the same crushing yoke in a slightly improved form? Do you even for a minute think that under 'Dominion Status' our present economic structure which allows the poor to be exploited by the rich will be changed? We want a complete revolution in our present society. That will be possible only when India is completely free. Let us not conceal it friends, that we are slaves. We have no country of our own. Our motherland is in bondage. There cannot be any bargaining with fetters. They must be destroyed. Unless we achieve Complete Independence we shall not be able to get rid of the disgrace of servitude that is writ large on our foreheads.

WON'T STAND FOR POLITICAL ISOLATION.

Let me make it quite clear to you that I do not believe in political isolation. If the world is to enjoy freedom and prosperity some sort of political interdependence of nations is necessary; but at the same time I regard an independent political existence as a fundamental necessity and a condition precedent to political interdependence. What first of all we want is an independent will unhampered by any superior will! Once we get it we shall not hesitate to join any federation of independent nations that has for its goal world-peace and universal happiness. A free India will not hesitate to shake hands with Britain on honourable terms. Then it will not be India as a Dominion of British Empire that will negotiate with Britain—it will be a free India joining a federation of independent nations with her own free will and Britain may be one of the members of the federation. This is our goal and for it we have to strive

VISION OF FREE INDIA.

May I then in a few words try to depict before you my vision of a free India?

The freedom we must win for her is the freedom in its widest sense. It means freedom from the foreign yoke, freedom of the poor as against the rich, freedom of the weak as against the strong freedom of woman as against man freedom of to-day as against the tyranny of the blind yesterday—freedom from orthodoxy, freedom from the crushing bonds of castes and creeds, freedom from economic inequalities, freedom from all that is nasty, ugly and vicious. It is this freedom for which we have to struggle and die. To-day we are worse than slaves. Slavery is negation of life. If in the attempt of throwing off this slavery we meet death it will be welcome; for that will be the sign of life. Only the living ones can hope to die. That death will be our proud privilege. It will be a connecting link between life immortal and our slavery to-day. Jatin got it, may we strive for it.

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

In this mighty struggle of ours we are not alone. From Siberia to Cape Colony and from Japan to Russia all the nations of Asia are sailing with us in the same boat. That is why when people talk of Dominion Status, I like to think of an Asiatic Federation. There is more in common between China and India than between England and India. The relations that have existed between China and India are unique in the whole human record. No two neighbouring nations have ever been more friendly than China and India. Culturally, geographically, racially, historically from all conceivable points of view Asia is one and indivisible, Let the artificial political barriers go and Europe will be amazed to see the dazzling brilliance to which Asia can rise. In an Imperial Federation India will be the field for exploitation; in an Asiatic Federation India will be the source of inspiration for the whole world. All the nations of Asia are self-contained. Once they make up their mind to be one, no economic barriers will mar that unity. Comrades, I feel extremely proud when I think that I am an Asiatic. Europeans try to sneer at us by calling Asia "Old Asia." This only shows how ignorant they are of facts. Asia has got immense vitality to preserve eternal youth and freshness.

THE IMMEDIATE TASK.

Then what is expected of us? We have, in the first place, to press the Lahore Congress to declare Complete Independence as our immediate goal, and from the 1st of January we must try to bring into existence a parallel government It will not be possible for me within the very short time at my disposal to outline a scheme of such a government in details, but I leave it to you to consider at length and arrive at some practical decision. Work of reconstruction is more difficult than words can paint. We shall have to remove the foul dirt that has accumulated for ages. Our villages are not those beautiful pictures so dear to the hearts of poets. They are dirt, poverty, ignorance and jealousy incarnate. We shall have to go there. We shall have to bring them out of that filth in spite of themselves. We shall be accused of all kinds of crimes by them, we shall be stoned, and yet we shall have to stick to our post manfully and stubbornly. Then in cities we have our thousands of brethren rotting in slums. They also require to be freed from that miserable condition. In doing so we shall have to fight against so many odds. The capitalist will try his worst to crush us down. We shall have to give him a solid front, if need be. This does not cover the whole ground. We shall have to encounter all the forces of British Empire The Dawn of Freedom will be pleased to shower her sweet smiles over us only if we have strength, energy and patience to do all this. And does any here doubt that doing all this amounts to adopting a complete programme of non-cooperation and civil disobedience? It is for that that we have launched our boat to-day. There will be tempests and we shall have to heave on the ocean of life and death. But it will be all for freedom. Is not freedom worth this sacrifice and much more?

Mr. Jamnadas' Address.

The following are extracts from the printed speech of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta which he was to deliver as President of the Independence Conference, Ahmedabad, but he could not go to Ahmedabad "owing to unavoidable circumstances":—

The spuriousness of the so-called reforms under the Government of India Act, 1919, has now gone home to every individual in this country; that the Simon Commission is not going to bring about the millennium is equally foreseen; that the vested foreign interests in India and the blind, the lame and the halt amongst us will be bitterly opposed to us is also a matter of certainty; but those who believe in the dignity of man, who hate like poison the domination of one man over another and who have no axes of their own to grind all these people—and they constitute 99 per cent. of the population of India—are sure to find in the ideal of independence a true message of hope and a genuine gospel of deliverance.

TWO OBSTACLES.

Two voices from different directions are urging us not to break our heads against the stonewall by our activities in favour of independence. The first is of those who while they maintain Dominion Status to be the irreducible minimum would not like to support the Independence movement even if Dominion Status did not come next year or later; and the second is of that of a mixed group of vested interests both foreign and Indian who believe that India can never rise to the status of a free nation. I do not expect that Dominion Status is coming before 31st December, 1929. True Dominion Status will make British domination a thing of the past. The occupation of Egypt will become precarious and privileges which the British contingent in India enjoys will disappear as will also the undue preference for the British manufacturer. With a truly self-governing India, free from domination, the British settlements in the Pacific and elsewhere will be isolated, her mercantile marine will dwindle into a shadow of herself and the small island in the English channel will sink into insignificance; the Britishers would be more than human, if they were to contemplate this prospect with equanimity and yet if a genuine Dominion Status were conferred upon India these results would be inevitable.

"SINGING HOSSANNAS TO NEW MESSIAH."

Much has been made of the Viceregal declaration of 1st November last and our Moderate friends under whatever label they function have welcomed it with open arms. It has enabled them to retreat from the position they had taken when the Simon Commission was appointed. The effusive admiration by the Moderates of the Viceregal declaration is grotesque in its extravagance; we find that every one of them is outbidding the other in his eulogy of the Viceregal performance, each is stumbling over the other in the transports of joy as if the Viceroy were a new Messiah: but those who are in touch with affairs can easily understand the motive behind this hysteria. The number of people who can go to the Round Table Conference must be necessarily limited; the number of candidates is a legion and as the selection must depend on merit; each Moderate is qualifying himself for that "honour" by a fantastic admiration of the declaration.

THE MIXED CREW.

The following political views are sure to be represented there. The Liberal Party under which I include the old Moderates, Responsivists and the Besantines; the Muslim League; other Muslim groups; the Hindu Mahasabha; the Sikhs; the so-called "Depressed" classes; the Non-Brahmins; the Europeans; the Anglo-Indians; the Christians; the Parsis; the commercial magnates, the Zemindars and the Princes. It is said that this Conference will be called to secure the largest possible measure of agreement between the various political groups. What progress one could expect from a mixed crew of this type passes my understanding. I would not be surprised if the largest possible agreement will be in favour of reaction.

TURN TO EGYPT.

For this purpose I would request you to turn to the terms of the Treaty which is offered to Egypt by Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Minister of the Labour Government. It must be remembered that Egypt has never been a dependency like India. Its occupation was only temporary and Britain's plighted word before God and man has been that Egypt shall be vacated as soon as the international financial complications of 1882, were over. What is more since 1922 Egypt has been accepted as an independent country. We cannot claim that any such recognition of our rights has ever been made by the British Government and even the latest declaration of which so much has been made in certain quarters does not go anywhere near the constitutional position of Egypt as officially admitted by the British Cabinet; and yet in point of actual fact the Egyptian people are to-day very much in the same position as we are. The new Constitution which came in force there in the autumn of 1923 was based on the following declarations of the British Cabinet: (1) That Egypt was an independent sovereign State. (2) That the security of communications of the British Empire in Egypt would remain intact. 3. That the defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference direct or indirect will be in the hands of the British. 4 That the protection of foreign interests and of all minorities in Egypt would be a matter for the British. 5. That the Soudan would remain under British occupation as before. So it was in 1899 and 1922; so it is today; and so it will virtually remain even if the Egyptians accepted the so called treaty offered by Mr. Henderson on 6th August last and described by him as "the extreme limit of concession" which must not be challenged for atleast 25 years.

DON'T TRUST BRITISH POLITICIANS.

Can it be honestly said that this is the description of an independent country? What will the British think if the tables were turned and the Egyptians had proposed such terms to them? I therefore ask you not to give any further thought to the promises of British statesmen or even to the sincere but powerless intentions of Lord Irwin and Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

There is one point which has been often urged as a reason against our demanding or working for independence. It is said that under modern conditions no country can exist in a state of splendid isolation, that the interests of the world are one and that the League of Nations is the nucleus from which a world state will eventually emerge suppressing all strife and promoting human brotherhood and good will. We are told that in the formation of that future world state the British empire representing a group of so many nations can play a powerful part. Indeed it is said that the British Empire when it is made into a commonwealth of various nations will be a world state in miniature and that India stands nothing to gain and everything to lose by cutting herself away from a movement so conducive to the uplift of herself and of humanity. It is therefore said that we should give up the fight for independence and agree to become a member of the British commonwealth of nations equal to every other member and second to none.

WHY WE CAN'T GIVE UP FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Dr. Besant has been laying great emphasis on this aspect and indeed she regards the movement for independence as rather an aggressive exhibition of nationalism; she has often quoted the late Deshbandhu Das in support of her view. I am not one of those who will scoff at a higher ideal however remote of achievement it may be. Far be it from me to decry the idea of a future world state in which the people of the world will unite for the common benefit of all, where none will be exploited and all shall be free. I also agree that although the League of Nations is yet a league only of the Governments and not of the peoples it can eventually be transformed into a world state. I further accept the proposition that if a combination of all people who are now under the great umbrella of the British Empire could be turned into a commonwealth of free peoples that will accelerate the advent of the future world state.

HIS SCHEME OF STATUS.

As an argument against our working for independence it can be accepted only on one condition which I shall now formulate.

There shall be a federal Parliament of all these units in which representation shall be based on the population of each unit. It will legislate for its component parts in matters common to them all. The defence of these states shall be in the hands of the Federal Parliament. This Parliament will carry on foreign and political relationships with the rest of the world. The Army, Navy and the Air forces and other arms of defence shall be under the control of the Federal parliament; and the capital of the Federal State would be according to the vote of the Parliament either in India or India, Canada, Australia etc., the net result would be that all the different groups of countries now within the British empire including England will be having "Dominion status" and there would be a central government which will act for all of them and will be responsible for peace, protection and communications with other countries in the world. If the people of England are prepared to have such a Commonwealth of Nations instead of the pretended one in which the white man is little different from the slave driver of the black and the brown, I say if the British are prepared to accept this new orientation of the idea of a common wealth then I would agree with Dr. Besant that the fight for Independence should be turned into an effort for the realisation of that ideal.

The Viceregal declaration is a mere red herring across the trail for the purpose of diverting attention. The speeches of British statesmen of all parties during the debates in the two houses of Parliament and the correspondence between the Premier and Mr. Baldwin make it clear as day light that Britain still claims to have the divine right to ruling this country as long as it suits her convenience. No doubt the Labour Government tries to screen this naked despotism with democratic verbiage but its own position is so precarious and it contains so many reactionary elements that if it attempted the gran of freedom to India it would have to go into opposition.

For these reasons we have no alternative but to adhere to the objective we have placed before ourselves and the country. It is in consonance with our dignity as human beings, with our self-respect as the inheritors of an ancient civilisation and with the highest moral and material interests of our motherland. All arguments to the contrary are false and dishonourable. Indeed it is a cause worth living for and dying for. In the future history of India it ought to be on record that those who were living in the year of grace 1929 had laid the foundation of this structure and that their bones and bodies were buried beneath in the course of the struggle.

CHANGE CONGRESS CREED.

The creed of the Indian National Congress should be changed by the addition of the explanation that Swaraj means complete National independence. In this way we should turn the Indian National Congress into the Independence League for India so that there shall be no need for a separate organisation. The Congress will be a compact body of determined workers who are agreed both on the goal and the method of achieving it. In such a Congress there is no place for anybody who does not accept this fundamental principle.

WE MUST ACCEPT NEHRU REPORT.

No movement in India can be genuine which is not broad based on the support of these teeming millions and which is not run for their real good and advancement. In this respect the provisions of the Nehru Report leave nothing to be desired. That report provides for the working class every previlege that can be desired by any Trade nUionist; it provides for universal adult suffrage so that if the masses of India as a result of education and enlightenment desire any particular form of government they have only to exercise their right through the ballot box and get it. I cannot therefore agree that the Nehru report is not wolthy of the serious and respectful attention of the working classes. The Government do not like the report because it goes too far. The Communists do not like it, because it is a thoroughly national and catholic document; and because it not advocate the dictatorship of the proletariat. But those who want peaceful progress in this country not merely towards political freedom but towards social and economic democracy are bound to accept with open arms the main provisions of the Nehru Report.

One word more and I have done. Non-Violence must be our sheet anchor; suffering our method and Swaraj our promised land. I humbly offer my services in the task before us; 'follow me if I lead; help me if I serve; and kick me if I betray'.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

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SALISBURY'S NEW COMPANY

Mr. R. B Salisoury's new London Musical and Comedy Company, who open on Monday night with a production of "Funny Face." This is the musical play which created a furore in London when it was produced at the Winter Gardens Theatre. "R.B." has again brought a talented company to India, and they have earned lots of praise during the past few weeks in Calcutta. Mr. Salisbury himself plays the part taken by Leslie Henson in the original London production; Clifford Howard's role is taken by J. Grant Anderson; Ronald Brantford (who has arranged all the dances) and Towyina Thomas do the dances of the Two Astaires; and the production of the play has been placed in the very capable hands of Kenneth Birrell, who played in the original show at the Winter Gardens Theatre. Bombay people will also be interested in the arrival of "R.B's" son, G. B. Salisbury , who varies the monotony of workaday theatrical life by designing the ladies' frock. If G. B. S. (well-omened initials) is as versatile as his father, he will soon become a popular favourite in this Country. Later in the week, the company will stage Jack Buchanan's great success, "That's a Good Girl." The cinema programme during the week will feature Gertrude Olmstead and Joe Brown in "The Hit of the Show."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

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Seldom is a theatre afforded the opportunity of presenting to the public a talking and singing motion picture of such unusual merit as "The Show Boat," and it is certain that the screening of this film at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week will attract large audiences. "Show Boat" is not merely a motion picture. Besides being an intensely dramatic picturization with dialogue of the famous novel bearing the same title, it includes, in sound, all the lilting musical hits of the Ziegfeld extravaganza, played and sung by the original cast. It deals with the romances of the river-bank show folk. Life along the giant Mississippi is one of the most fascinating of American history, and there is much that is of interest concerning the huge floating theatres which carry minstrelsy and mirth to inhabitants in out-of-the-way places. Laura La Plante plays the leading role in this mammoth production, and she is supported by a large number of very capable players, including Otis Harlan and Joseph Schildkraut. The latest issue of the Pathe Gazette is included in the programme, and it may be noted that owing to the great length of the principal film, the matinees on Saturday and Sunday will commence earlier than usual.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

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"Paid to Love," the current film at the Empire Theatre, is an original picture with an original title, with a clever combination of romance and mirth. The story deals with a mythical kingdom, the crown prince of which is more interested in mechanics than in women. The old king would have his son marry and produce heirs, rather than remain single and produce strange noises in the royal garage with his "blooming" machinery. But what happens is entirely out of the schedule, and it wouldn't be sporting to tell it. It must therefore suffice to say that the production is a most attractive one. George O'Brien and Virginia Valli play the leading roles, and concerning the lady a good story is told. The part allotted to her demanded a really fast-looking girl of the type that is found in Parisian Montmartre. She visited her barber, said some of the pretty things which women are supposed to warble upon such occasions, and returned to the studio the possessor of a new style of "bob" which was so effective that the director of the film did not know her!

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

Monte Blue and Patsy Ruth Miller play the leading roles in a mystery story which is described as a new Arabian Night in Baghdad-on-the-Subway. It appears to be a queer mix-up. There are broken hearts and broken heads and the hilarious adventures of a high-hat subway guard and a society girl. Titled "Wolf's Clothing, it will be screened at the Edward. The Empress will show "Heart of Maryland."

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

Last Instalment, episodes 8, 9 and 10 final six reels of the serial "THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY" with Francis Ford the long lost serial star, Joe Bonomo, Grace Cunard, Sheldon Lewis, Rosemary Theby and Francis Ford Jr. will be shown during this current week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. It has been infused with a series of death-defying stunts that will hold the onlooker spellbound from start to finish. The serial with an ideal plot, that has mystery, thrill and adventure. Those who have witnessed the last two instalments of this serial have unanimously declared one of the best serial ever produced. The programme also includes four reels rollicking farce.

"CHICAGO" AT WELLINGTON.

—: o :—

A tremendous Comedy Drama of deep appeal, a dramatic story of a jazz-crazed wife, who in a fit of rage killed her lover and then laughed at law, comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema, (Dhobi Talao). This mightyl production is entitled "CHICAGO," and it is one of the most remarkable Pathe De Mille picture ever presented on the screen. "Chicago" features the lovely bewitching popular Phyliss Haver with Victor Varconi, Virginia Bradford, Robert Edeson, T. Roy Barnes, Julia Faye and May Robson, and will certainly create a most profound impression to-night and thus week.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

Something different in pictures! That is the first impression of everyone who has seen William Haines' starring picture, "Telling the World" now playing at the Capitol Theatre. The cinema has brought us the romance of the reporter, now it is the romance of the great press associations whose far flung tentacles cover the earth and bring the world's events to our breakfast or dinner table with the rapidity of lightning. Haines as the young reporter who yearns for "a job in Paris" and eventually sends out a story from the interior or China that astounds the world, does the best work of his career. But before the picture jumps to the Orient, there is a multiplicity of funny episodes wherein the youth learns that it takes more than a typewriter and an eye-shade to make a reporter and that also it takes more than experience to win a girl. Anita Page as the little cabaret girl, Crystal, brings to the screen a vibrant and refreshing personality in this, her first screen role. Miss Page will go a long way. Sam Wood, who handled the megaphone on the Haines production, has produced a well knit story in which the interest mounts steadily higher and higher until at the melodramatic finish the audience release their breath with a gasp that can be heard all over the theatre.

THE RIALTO.

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"Lady Be Good" lives up to the exhortation of its title. It is good—in fact it is better than many a farce comedy that has been screened. Opening its local engagement at the Rialto Cinema last Saturday night, First National's film version of the musical comedy success of the same name brought constant ripples of laughter and won many new fans for Dorothy Mackaill and Jack Mulhall, who share co-featured honours in the production. Mulhall plays the role of "Mysterio", a magician on the second-rate vaudeville circuit, and Miss Mackaill is his winsome assistant who helps him produce rabbits from hats and make plum puddings disappear.

Mr. A. S. Khan "Nak-hat" a Persian and Urdu poet who read a poem in Persian welcoming Sirdar Shah Wali Khan at the reception given to the latter by the Central Khilafat Committee on Thursday.

MAHATMAJI INVITED BY VICEROY?

—:o:—

Meeting To Take Place Between 18th and 22nd.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

Mr. Jinnah paid a visit to our city last night and saw Mahatma Gandhiji in the Ashram. It is reported that Mahatmaji has been invited by the Viceroy to an interview, but whether the invitation has been accepted or not is not known for certain. Mahatmaji has left this place for Vardha and he will proceed direct from that place to attend the Congress at Lahore. It is believed that if he accepts the invitation of the Viceroy he will visit him between the 18th and the 22nd instant.

CRICKET MATCHES.

The Gordhandas Cup cricket matches are being played here. In the match played yesterday on the Gujarat College ground the Hindu Gymkhana scored 324 runs for six wickets. Mahendra Thakor retired after scoring 118 and Kumar scored 86. The game is continued to-day.

A subscription list for the reception of H. E. the Governor of Bombay is gong round among the municipal councillors who are in favour of presenting an address to His Excellency. About five hundred rupees are said to have been subscribed mostly by nominated and some elected councillors.

A Conference of representatives of mill industry from different parts of India meets at Delhi tomorrow and Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal, Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel and Shankerbhai Bhulabhai are selected as representatives of Ahmedabad.

DEPRESSED CLASSES COMMITTEE.

The Commission of inquiry into the condition of depressed and backward classes met here from Monday to Thursday last. Witnesses from all parts of Gujarat appeared before the Commission and some important evidence was placed before it. Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. Vaman Mukadam and Dr. Chandulal M. Desai were among witnesses examined by the Commission. The local association for improving the condition of the untouchables had decided to boycott the Commission and hence no representatives of the untouchables of the city appeared before it, but untouchables from other parts of Gujarat presented themselves before it and stated several important facts. The services that the untouchables are expected to render to Government touring officers and others were described by Mr. Vaman Mukadam and almost all the witnesses strongly condemned the attitude of higher classes towards these human beings. The condition of the depressed classes and the evil of drink among them were also pointed out and it was suggested that Government should adopt stringent measures to remove these evils.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The meetings of the local Municipal Board are held twice or thrice every week. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai seems to have lost his interest in matters municipal and now he rarely graces the Gandhi Hall with his presence. Two important items were taken up by the Board in the course of this week. One was in connection with filling up the vacancy caused by Mr. Narmadashanker's resignation from the Public Works Committee. This business was taken up in the meeting of the Board on Tuesday last when three names were suggested for the vacancy. Mr. Pestonsha, Mr. K. S. Mansuri and Mr. Phirozsha Karanjavala were candidates for membership and it seems a great deal of canvassing had gone on for some time. After some discussion in the meeting Mr. Manilal Chanubhai proposed that no appointment should be made to fill up the vacancy in the Committee. This proposal seems to be approved of by most of the councillors and was at last passed by a large majority. After this the meeting was adjourned. The most important resolution of the week however was passed in the meeting of the Board on Monday last. It is a well-known fact that the most important road of the city is the Richey Road and it is too narrow for its traffic from Fernandiz Bridge to Ratan Pol. In the past proposals have several times been brought before the Board to widen this road, but the exhorbitant price of land has made it necessary to drop the idea. The present Board is at times out for reform at all cost and in one such mood it took up the question of the Richey Road on Monday last. Several councillors spoke in favour of the proposal and after a hot discussion it was passed by a majority of 18 against 7. If the idea is put into execution and the programme carried out at an early date it would be a great boon to people and especially to pedestrians, but many believe that this also like so many other resolutions of the Board will be nothing more than a pious wish or a mere paper resolution.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

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Municipal Girl Guides' Rally.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram on Saturday evening presided at a rally, which he described as the first of its kind, of Girl Guides and Blue Birds of the Municipal Schools of Bombay which was held in the compound of the Glider Tank School, Grant Road, Bombay. Nearly two hundred guides and blue birds and a number of guiders were present at the rally. Teams from different guide centres of the city contested a number of team games, and the following events on the programme comprised of short sketches illustrating the meaning of the guide laws. In a brief speech by a member of the guides it was announced that the present strength of the troops of the Municipal Schools was 320 girl guides and it was hoped that that number would be doubled by the following year.

The president in a short address said that the rally was the first of its kind as the movement on the large stage had been extended to the Municipal Schools only last year. In the beginning there were only one or two companies, but now there were thirteen companies and two blue bird flocks, and in conclusion thanked those who had organised the furtherance of the guide movement in the Municipal Schools. The function concluded with a vote of thanks to the president.

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—:o:—

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SIR G. RAINY'S ADVICE TO COLLEGIANS

The Fourth College Day of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, was ceflebrated on Friday evening, Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member to the Government of India, presiding.

Reviewing the work of the College during the past year Principal Tannan said the institution was started in 1913, on the lines of the London School of Economics. There was need for special training for those who wished to equip themselves for commercial careers, and students from different parts of India were seeking admission into this College. The College had been providing training in a number of commercial subjects and for the past five years they had been providing facilities for post-graduate work also. During the last 12 months, the demand for admission into the College was great and the strength of the College had gone up. The students had also done well in their examinations. They were finding the present building insufficient for the accommodation of the students. There was also no good hostel building attached to the College. The Principal suggested that the present building should be converted into a hostel for the students and a new building constructed for the College on the ground where they had met that day. The cost of the new building would be only three lakhs of rupees which should be amply repaid by the income they would derive. The work of the institution had met with the approval of the business community of the city and other parts of India. While not requesting Sir George for funds to meet some urgent needs of the College, Mr. Tannan requested Sir George's support in the matter of throwing open certain avenues, such as the commercial departments, for the employment of graduates of the College. He then requested Sir George to distribute the prizes.

SIR G. RAINY'S ADDRESS.

After distribution of the prizes, Sir George Rainy gave his address. He said that he had one or two things to impress upon them. They were all living now in what, from the point of view of political economy, commerce, trade and industry, was one of the most interesting periods through which the world was passing. All sorts of changes were taking place, around them. They had to face many new problems, while some of the old problems were so transformed that they appeared to be almost entirely new. As far as he knew, there never was a time when the internal trade of this country was not in the hands of Indians. The external trade of the country was largely in the hands of Englishmen. Now great changes were occurring in that respect. Some of the changes had already appeared, and they must expect them to go on. They must expect more and more that the trade and industries of India would pass into Indian hands. Therefore it was of enormous importance that they should train up in India as many men as possible who were qualified by their training and by the education they received to fill positions of responsibility, whether it was in big manufacturing concerns, in important trading houses or in Government service.

JUSTICE TO THE OTHER SIDE.

Sir George advised the Collegians to try and do justice to the man on the other side of the House, namely the opposition. They might think the opposition was quite wrong in substance, and might feel compelled to oppose him tooth and nail. But it would always be useful to try and find out what it was at the bottom of the opposition which prevented it from accepting their views. The third advice was with regard to temperance in expression while engaged in any controversy, as that repaid itself. The blows they dealt always rebounded. Such a course was also bad tactics. Of course there were occasions when they had to hit very hard, but he advised them not to overstate their case, but understate it, and in the long run they would find their case had won.

Referring to the appeal of the Principal that students of the College should be taken in Government service, Sir George said that he presumed the Bombay Government would be glad to receive them if the right kind of students were sent to them. He had nothing to say to the appeals made by the Principal for financial support, but Sir George graciously offered a sum of Rs. 500 to be utilised by the College authorities for additional prizes or additional books for the library or any other purpose.

FROM THE BAR LIBRARY.

RANDOM JOTTINGS.

(By "Junior").

AUTHORSHIP OF WORKS OF REFERENCE.

The question as to who is an "author" within the Copyright Act. 1911, has been the subject of many interesting decisions. In this connection, the compilation of biographies for works of reference was the subject of controversy in Black v Stacey, in which the plaintiffs were the publishers of a work of reference entitled "Who's Who" The defendants published a work entitled "Men of the West," which contained the names and particulars of the careers of persons of distinction in certain English countries. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had infringed the copyright of the plaintiffs in "Who's Who" by publishing and selling copies of "Men of the West" containing a large number of biographies which were reproductions in whole or in part of biographies contained in "Who's Who". It was found as a fact that in at least fifteen cases the defendants had copied out and reproduced biographical particulars from the plaintiffs' work. The defendants argued, that, in a compilation of biographies, the copyright in each particular entry is vested not in the compiler, but in the person to whom the entry refers. That view, however, was not accepted by Tomlin J who gave it as his opinion that "Where a book of this sort is being compiled and the compiler invites information, the information given, whether it be given verbally or in writing, is not given otherwise than as material available as use by the compiler, and that, if it happens to be written, the man who writes it is not the author of something in which he has a copyright in any sense contemplated by the Copyright Act." An injunction was therefore granted to the plaintiffs restraining the defendants from selling any copies of "Men of the West" containing passages appearing in the plaintiffs' work "Who's Who". (Sol J. 16th Nov.).

THE RIGHT TO KILL.

The verdict of "not guilty" returned at the Var Assizes, in the South of France, at he trial of Richard Corbett, who shot his mother to end her sufferings from cancer, has been greeted locally with such a display of almost hysterical enhusiasm that there can be no doubt of the attitude of French public opinion towards actions of that nature in certain circumstances. Medical evidence proved that Mrs. Corbett was in such an advanced state of cancer that she could not have lived for more than a year and that only the increasing use of narcotics could have rendered her pain supportable. It was in those circumstances while his mother was asleep, that Corbett "released" her from her useless suffering and then attempted to commit suicide, having followed, he alleged at the trial, a higher law than that laid down by the court. This latter law was tersely summed up by the President:—"No religion, no moral law, permits the taking of life, even for the purpose of putting an end to suffering", for, he said, "God alone is the Master of our destinies and who knows whether your mother might not have survived". That statement conforms to the view taken in this country. The law clearly and definitely discountenances any suggestion of a "Right to Kill" in any circumsances whatever and one is compelled to admit the practical necessity of such a decision from the point of view of public interest. Nothing is more obvious than that a widespread acceptance of the contrary doctrine would rapidly result in a lamentable confusion under the cloak of which murder might be committed with impunity and the lives of the incurable rich rendered unbearable literally by avaricious and unscrupulous relatives. A medical correspondent in the daily press has said that the jury were wrong in acquitting Corbett and that the verdict will have a terrible effect all over the world. He has based his assertion on the view that no doctor, however eminent, can be sure that a patient, however, ill, will not recover and that no doctor will ever agree to put a patient out of pain. But there is something to be said on both sides, and where hopeless suffering has become unbearably excessive, and when, perhaps, a consensus of medical opinion has pronounced incurability and rapidly approaching death, it does seem at least justifiable that some scheme should be devised to legalise the releasing of the sufferor. The pith of the matter, is, of course, that an individual should not have, or be allowed to take upon himself, the responsibility of such an action. Suggestions have long been advanced that a quorum of eminent doctors should be formed to consider carefully cases of certain types of incurables with a view to the advisability of ending their agony. Such a step appears reasonably practical, but our realisation of the sanctity of human life makes us slow to act and it will no doubt be long before legalised killing is recognised in this country.

ADDED PERIL AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

In the recent case of 'Kemp and Roper' at Diss Counnty Court, the applicant was a hotel scullery porter and on one occasion he was helping a dining room waitress to cut bread—a duty which the applicant and other scullery boys had previously performed. The knife slipped and pricked one of the applicant's fingers, which was bound up and did not prevent him from working, but as he was wearing a bandage a week later, he was told by the respondent to see a doctor. The applicant left the hotel at the end of the season but had continued to have treatment for the finger, which had become atrophied and might require amputation. The respondents' case was that the duties of a kitchen porter were to wash up, prepare vegetables, clean the hall and steps and make himself useful in the kitchen. It was no part of his kitchen duties to help the dining-room staff and it was purely voluntary to help the waitresses, who had no authority to allot bread cutting, this being within the province of the cook. The contention for the applicant was that (1) the boys were known to cut bread occasionally and (2) as the act was for the benefit of the employer, the accident was within the scope of the employment. The Judge referred to the above mentioned duties and to the fact that no complaint was made at the time, the result being that the applicant failed to establish his case and the application was dismissed.

Discussing Prices With Shaw.

It looks like a fair bargain which the English painter C. R. W. Nevinson proposes to Bernard Shaw. Put in paraphrase, he says, "If you'll charge sixpence for a seat for one of your plays, I'll sell a picture for five pounds." This comes after Shaw writes the preface for a picture show in which he suggests that "artists should sell their pictures at 5 pounds a-piece, and so eliminate the 'seedy artists, starving artists, borrowing ortists, begging artists, stealing artists, drinking artists and drugging artists, despairing artists, and dying artists,' and become honest 'screevers' with a cap full of coppers". Mr. Nevinson answers in the London "Daily Mail" that "these somewhat abusive adjectives could surely apply equally well to business men, actors, musicians, or even dramatists," and he adds some points Mr. Shaw must have overlooked:

"This is by no means the first time it has been suggested that an artist should charge nothing for his work, but never before has it been suggested—not even by the skinflints in charge of national or municipal galleries—that he should sell below cost.

"Even Mr. Bernard Shaw probably pays his tailor more than five pounds to hide his sun-bathed ody. Canvas to-day is more expensive than cloth. A frame costs roughly five pounds, and a good frame, as all artists know, can sell even a bad picture; just as a good actor, as Mr. Shaw will know can often save a bad play.

"Shaw once said, 'If you can't you teach.' He is now preaching to professionals who know as well as he the business side of their metier.

"Nothing horrifies a stockbroker who is always accustomed to discussing Art, more than going to any Art Club and hearing artists discuss nothing but money, money, money money

"In the past one of the qualities most admired by professional writers, dramatists, actors, and journalists has been Shaw's ruthlessness in extracting the last farthing of profit for the author, and particularly himself, with regard to royalties for his plays.

Shaw does not seem to realize that a picture is worth exactly what it will get. As a general rule, we artists know that the person who is willing to pay five pounds for a picture is ten times more willing to give fifty pound. A person who is prepared only to give five pounds for a picture seldom buys it. In the case of a man he will far more willingly give five pounds to an Italian waiter in the hopes of getting a 'thank you' from him; and a woman will spend it on stockings.

"Mr. Bernard Shaw is prepared to sacrifice from 500 pounds to 1,000 pounds upon a car which immediately deprecates by some 25 per cent. before it is even properly 'run in.' And yet he is unwilling to sacrifice five pounds upon a picture which, on the other hand, stands a sporting chance of appreciation.

"It is regrettable that Mr. Shaw should have given the English yet another excuse for avoiding any form of intellectual patronage. After the war we artists got thoroughly accustomed to those enormously wealthy English who claimed to be the New Poor,' and expected the artist to sympathize with them for not purchasing his pictures because they could not afford it, as their super-tax was so large. This new poverty was a boon to an enormous number, as they felt they could then with dignity ignore all forms of intellectual culture and have more money for self-indulgence. This applied specially to so-called 'Society' people, and I can see them in the near future siding with Bernard Shaw and claiming that no picture is worth even its cost of production."

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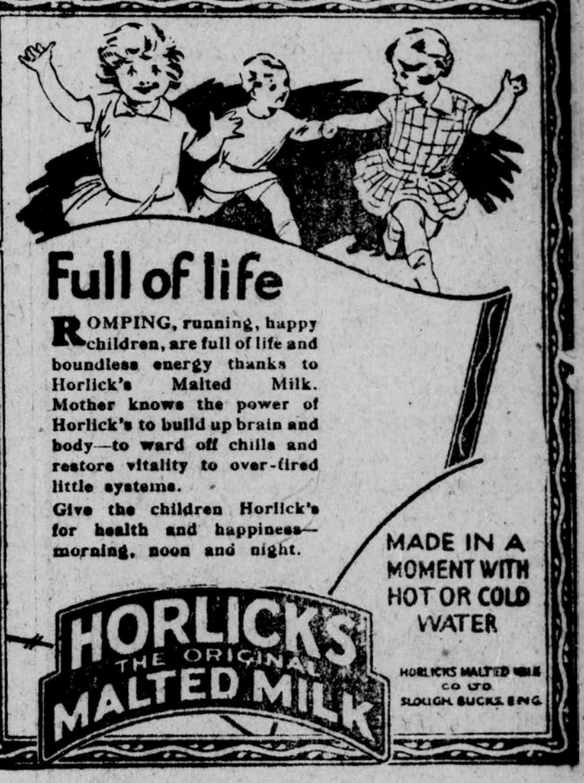
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THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.
(Established December, 1911).

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ...	3,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ...	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund ...	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets ...	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS ...	2,54,00,600
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS ...	4,22,13,200

Thus the Bank offers to its Depositors as security.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
All kinds of Banking Business transacted.
Correspondence cordially invited.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps The
Post Box No. 11435, K. C. Works, CALCUTTA

Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age, 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.

BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age, 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.

AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

How VIROL BUILDS for *LIFE*

At the age of 7 years 5 months, Marjorie McKenna was suffering from the most serious form of wasting. To-day, thanks to Virol, she is a healthy, well-grown girl showing no trace of the tremendous strain thrown upon her constitution during her terrible illness.

Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rosevale Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *the had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: "*I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health.*"

No other food has the same reconstructive powers, because no other food contains the same life-giving ingredients in the same proportions.

VIROL

Give your child Virol in the critical years of growth and development.

THE VIROL WORKS, FALCONBROOK, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND

PEPS

The Great Breathe-able Cure for COUGHS & COLDS

AS these handy Peps tablets dissolve in the mouth, valuable soothing and healing medicaments are released in the form of fumes. These Peps fumes are carried with the breath into the innermost recesses of chest and lungs. The throat is soothed and disinfected by Peps; the delicate linings of the air-tubes are strengthened and healed.

Peps promptly relieve a cold, whether it be in the head, throat or chest. They free the breathing, allay soreness and irritation, and stop the most persistent cough.

GET A BOTTLE OF PEPS TO-DAY!

All chemists and stores dealers sell Peps. Full directions are with every bottle. 2/- Price Rs. 1/8/-

I.P. 787.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

and recruitment went on merrily again.

THE CAMOUFLAGE.

"What Indian Nationalists wanted and asked for was an Indian Executive responsible to an Indian parliament, with authority not only to appoint and dismiss its own servants, but, most of all, to initiate its own policy. None of these things have they got; instead, Indianisation of the Government and the Administration seems further off, because British rule is camouflaged by the forms of constitutional government. In consequence the winter of India's discontent deepens, and her distrust in British honour and British pledges mounts Himalaya-high.

"Apologists for Great Britain dishonouring her promises and agreements point to the recent recommendations of the Lee Commission (1925) that in future the proportion of Indian recruitment to the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Service of Engineers will be 60 per cent., to the Indian Police 50 per cent., and to the Indian Forest Service 75 per cent. But the apologists neglect to state that, with rare exceptions, the superior posts, the best-paid appointments, are still reserved for Britons, and that Indians are excluded from administering their own country for no other reason than that they do not belong to the ruling race.'"

India has remained in bondage all these many years, simply because she always put blind, childlike faith in the sweet but insincere British pledges, and took no active steps to end that condition. She will most certainly continue to remain in the same humiliating condition, if she now listens to the siren call of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Co., and withdraws the conditions most wisely and justifiably laid down in the Delhi Manifesto. Dr. Rutherford is quite explicit and emphatic on this point, though not directly, but by inference, when he says:—

"Has India to be sacrificed for ever on the altar of British high finance? History answers, "Yes! it is always so under foreign rule." Sir John Strachey answered, "Yes." British Imperialists say "Yes", in the jingle "My country, right or wrong."

MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN ON PATRIOTISM.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

cially in China. A war between China and Russia would be a world calamity, and he believed that their solemn pledge in the Pact of Paris has had a restraining influence upon them. Mr. Kellogg felt that in the Western hemisphere he could see no danger of war. He knew of no countries of the world more devoted to the cause of peace, conciliation and arbitration than those in Central and South America. For forty years international disputes, principally growing out of unsettled boundaries, had been adjusted by peaceful means only. Those countries had made greater progress in treaties of conciliation and arbitration than any countries in the world.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The Report of the Labour Party Conference for 1929 which has just been issued is an exceptionally useful volume for the political student, as it contains, besides a verbatism report of the Brighton conference, the text of the party constitution, and standing orders and important Labour pronuncements, general election polls, and lists of Labour candidates. It also contains an interesting summary of the financial position of the party. At the end of 1917, as a result of the accumulation of the war years, the party had a balance of £27,000, of which £15,000 was spent in the general election of 1918. Of the balance £3,000 was spent on the removal to new offices in Eccleston Square and £2,000 in subsidising the salaries of Party Agents. Counting on a great Labour advance, the executive secured in 1920 an increase in the affiliation fees payable by trade unions and Socialist societies from 2d. to 3d. per member per annum. Income from fees increased and with this increased income the party organisation expanded rapidly; the organising staff was increased from four to eighteen and four propagandists were engaged to work in backward areas. But in 1922, owing to slump in trade union membership, virtually the whole of the additional income was spent in support of the increasing number of candidatures, which totalled 427 in 1921 and 514 in 1924. The election also involved increased expenditure. For example, the yearly grants in aid of agents' salaries rose from £500 in 1917 to 5,520 in 1922. They have since been reduced and now amount to about £2,100. It was quite evident to the Executive, faced with the certainty of the general election during the present year, that a special attempt had to be made to raise money to carry on the normal work of the party and to place it in a position to assist party candidates in their constituencies. The "Bid For Power" Fund was therefore launched which resulted in a total sum of roughly £49,200 being received which was expended almost fully.

CONTROL OF POPULATION.

An extremely interesting discussion of the sterilisation of mental defectives and the control of population arose on Wednesday afternoon at the Conference of the Anglican Evangelical Group Movement held at Birmingham. The subject was raised in the paper of Prof. Macbride who spoke with conviction of the enormous dangers of the present position, attempting to show that although the population might be stationary within forty years the composition of that stationary population might probably contain a great preponderance of "doleed thriftless people". The Bishop of Birmingham gave a qualified assenting reply but he required the highest standard of knowledge in government before any action should be taken. He expressed no less an alarm than the Professor. Other speakers added serious comments to the debate agreeing with its terms. Mr. Macbride contended that the New Testament left no instruction as to what line the Church should adopt towards Birth Control. Surely, the Church should teach providence and self-reliance, and thus include the determination not to bring into the world more children than parents could support. The teaching of the Church must not defy biological facts. If one excluded famine, disease, and infanticide from the means of keeping down the unfit, then birth control and sterilisation were the only means left. Both must be employed later, and the only way to cure poverty was to prevent the incompetent poor from being born.

BACK FROM RUSSIA.

Last night at the Friends' House in Euston Road, the British Workers' Delegation to Soviet Russia was given a warm welcome on their return. Mr. Tom Mann took the Chair and all elements of the London and near London Socialist movement were there to partake in what they termed as the most ambitious indoor meeting organised in London for some years. Mass singing was the feature of the meeting, which included all the "fighting" and "marching" songs of Socialism and the class-war. The delegates left Russia on Sunday last and arrived at the Friends' Hall direct from Moscow to give an account at first-hand of the amazing things they saw in the "First Workers' Republic". Special Branch officers of Scotland Yard stationed at Harwich seized a large quantity of Communist literature early in the morning of Thursday when the Delegation of the "Friends of Soviet Russia" arrived at Parkston Quay in the Hook of Holland boat. The party which was thirty-eight strong, and included seven women, claimed to be the most representative of British workers that has yet been to Russia, and, according to Mr. G. S. Aitken, their leader, one of the "bright young men" of the Friends of Soviet Russia movement, "everything in the garden is lovely" there. One of them said he spent a whole month in a Soviet shipyard, another in the mines, another at what is believed to be the world's largest farm, extending over 65 square miles, while the women interested themselves mainly in social and child welfare, health centres, and factory creches for the children of working mothers. The seizure of literature was made on a special warrant and a number of pamphlets were printed in French and Russian. Mr. Shaurji Saklatvala was conspicuous by his absence at the demonstration held at the Frends' House.

PAVLOVA ON INDIAN DANCING.

Madam Anna Pavlova, familiar to Indian theatre-goers, who is back in London for a short season in an interview expressed her feeling about Indian dancing. She said "Alas! I have never been able to see much of real Indian dancing—although I have tried to see it whenever I have been in India. Dancing, I think, is the Cinderalla of the arts in India. You hardly ever see it there on the stage, as in Europe. I have heard that some of the Indian princes employ wonderful dancers in their courts, also that there are wonderful dancers attached to the temples. But what is the good of that? All is not meant for princes and priests only; it is meant for the common people as well. And the common people cannot see it and have it unless it is brought on the stage. Why does not some rich Maharajah help and start a dancing school in order to make Indian dancing more popular?" Madam Pavlova found the Indian public very appreciative when at the beginning of this year she gave in Bombay and Calcutta some Indian dances.

4 wheel internal-expanding hydraulic brakes

5 :50 (five: fifty) oversize balloon tires

6 cylinder high-compression engine

7 bearing, 52-lb. highly balanced crankshaft

8 inch deep chassis frame

in the NEW DODGE BROTHERS SIX

The new Dodge Brothers Six is an extraordinary motor car because it embodies so many features that are extraordinary for a car of anything like its price.

The Dodge Brothers hydraulic 4-wheel internal-expanding brakes, the oversize 5:50 tires, the 52-pound 7-bearing dynamically and statically balanced crankshaft, the extra-deep 8-inch frame are conspicuous among the things that cannot be matched by any other cars neighboring on the new Dodge Brothers Six price.

Come into our salesroom and see the new Dodge Brothers Six; try it on the road. If you inspect and drive one of these remarkable cars, we have all the confidence in the world that you will never be content until you own one.

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BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.,
16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—
Lahore Karachi, Ambala, Nagpur, Duzdab and Meshad (E. Persia).

PORTLAND CEMENT

"Ganapati"

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY.

BRAND.

Surpasses the latest British Standard Specification AND IS A

RAPID-HARDENING CEMENT.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

MALARIA

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INOTSAL

FEVER PILLS.

Gold medal is awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry (of Turin-Italy). Renowned Hospitals and Doctors have given Certificates.

A sure and efficacious remedy for :—

Malaria, intermittent and all kinds of chronic fevers; also restores health.

Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon.

Oriental Textile Trading Company, Ltd.
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Reg'd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

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SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Sydney, Bombay

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No matter who have failed. Sure and speedy cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what cause, cure guaranteed. Particulars free.

S. SHERWAR, Ballabhgarh, Faridabad.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors Abdulhussein Jiwanji and Salebhai Abdulhussein the property situate at Parbhadevi Road and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of August 1920 and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria and others of the other part, on THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th day of December 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Parbhadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2822 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue alongwith other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4601-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418-419 and New Survey No. 1772, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward No. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2759 (3), 2757 (4), Street Nos. 222-222A, 222B, and 222c and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhussein Mahomedalli Chhirawalla, on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirthibai widows of Bhai Ram Chander and on or towards the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at their office at 49, Esplanade Road, Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS NAROTUM WADY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Haridas Dhunji Mulji and Bai Hirabai his wife, the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Vallabhdas Jamnadas Narandas Vallabhdas, Haridas alias Haribhai Vallabhdas, Karsondas Vallabhdas, Virji Vallabhdas and Ranjitbhai Narandas the last two minors the former by his next friend Haridas Vallabhdas (his brother) and the latter by his next friend Narandas Vallabhdas (his father), the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage and further charges dated the 22nd day of July 1927 and the 22nd day of October 1928 respectively and made between the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas and others of the First and Second parts and the said Haridas Dhunji Mulji and his wife Bai Hirabai of the third part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 16th day of December 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of land together with the houses and several ranges or chawls and the buildings, standing thereon situate at and fronting the East side of Kalbadevi Road Bombay containing by admeasurement 3.175 square yards or thereabouts and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors and at the date of the mortgage in the occupation or possession of the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas and Haridas alias Haribhai Vallabhdas the Receivers appointed in High Court Suit No. 3624 of 1925.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 14-K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 855 of 1929 (Khatubai and others vs. Mahomed Haji Ahmahomed Sumar and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th June, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of Government land or quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Kamatipura Centre Road, admeasuring about 79 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 3694 to 3696, New No. 10546, Old Survey Nos. 3470, 3471, New Survey No. 6148, Cadastral Survey No. 703 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 2216, Street Nos. 49, 51, 53, and bounded on the North by the Sweeper's passage and the property of Sydna Taher Saifudin, on the South by Kamatipura 5th Street, on the East formerly by the property of Bai Bismillabai, widow of Syed Abdul Rehman and now by the property of Zulekhabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Josub and on the West by Kamatipura Centre Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SHEIK BURHAN KAMRUDIN STREET NEAR THE J. J. HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar, under the power of sale conferred upon the Executors by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its testamentary and intestate jurisdiction by an Order dated the 26th November, 1929 Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Monday the 6th January next at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those pieces of land with the message, tenement or stable standing thereon situate at Sheik Burhan Cumrudin Street admeasuring about 49.30 square yards and 141.63 square yards respectively making together about 180. 4/9 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 1662, 1662, New Nos. 8788, 8789, 8790, Old Survey Nos. 1/2263, 2/2263, 3/2263, New Survey Nos. 3719, 3720 3721, Cadastral Survey No. 1321 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 54, 55 Street Nos. 67-69, 71, and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West by Shaikh Burhan Cumrudin Street, on the North by the Teli Moholla Musjid property, and on the South by the property of Munshi Nasirudin Latiff.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pereira Amin and Fazalbhoy, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Laughs and excitement a plenty.

THE RIALTO
Daily At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE CITY
BAZARGATE STREET, OPPOSITE MINT, FORT

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

Great Boxing Tournament

Friday, 20th December 1929.

VINCENT PERARA (Tiger Vino)
Light weight champion of the Federated Malay States and Ceylon.
v/s.
JACK DE SOUZA, Champion of B. B. and C. I. Railway and Western India, and five other Star Bouts.

Admission Rs. 5 (Reserved) Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1, plus tax.
Booking at Messrs S. ROSE & CO.

The next Christmas and New Year Gift of Rs. 250 is now on view in the Window of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Road, and will be presented at the "White City"

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
DAILY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Announcement Extraordinary
Grand opening of Special Christmas Season at
VICTORIA CARNIVAL
Gowalia Tank
from Saturday 14th December 1929.
Tremendous Triple Attraction
A S Tony
The Viennese trick and fancy Roller Skater and Speciality Dancer in an Exhibition of Audacious and Unrivalled Roller Skating, Comedy and Acrobatic Turns, Called "Wizard on Wheels".
Merle Carr
World's Champion Lady Rifle Shot; Shooting at Human Target; Hitting objects from off the head and out of the Mouth with deadly accuracy, and
Capt. G. Edwards
The man who has doubled for nearly every movie Star's Fancy Shooting, will show you how they shoot in pictures.
The Versatile Wild West Dare Devil
And The Graceful
Lucy Lyra
Presenting a series of most up-to-date Classical Russian and Character Dancing.
ATTRACTION DE-LUXE
ALSO
RUPEES 2000 RUPEES
Rupees 100 every night from Saturday 14th December in the form of a Portable Gramophone or Rs. 100 cash will be given away to the purchaser of the Lucky Entrance Ticket throughout the CHRISTMAS SEASON.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
PAID TO LOVE
FEATURING
VIRGINIA VALLI
GEORGE O'BRIEN
The Romance of a Paris girl whose beauty rocked a Kingdom, and swayed the sceptre of a King.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL AND COMEDY CO
IN
"FUNNY FACE"
Musical Play in 2 Acts.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE IRON MASK
The Brilliant Sequel to The Three Musketeers

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TWICE NIGHTLY
6 and 9-45 p.m.
YOU
will never forget what you SEE—will always Remember what you HEAR—
The Greatest Talking and Singing Picture of all Time!
SHOW BOAT
WITH
ZIEGFELD STARS
Singing the Hits from the Musical Comedy—a Brilliant Universal Cast headed by—
LAURA LA PLANTE
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
The Grandest Show Ever Put on?

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30.
SAT. SUN. AND FRI..
MATINEES AT 3-30 P.M.
LAST INSTALMENT
6 FINAL REELS.
"THE CHINATOWN MYSTERY"
WITH
FRANCIS FORD
JOE BONOMO
This is one of those once-in-a-while pictures that are so fascinating and you must not overlook it!
Also 4 Reels Comics.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, 14.
January	17.02
March	17.30
May	17.54
July	17.70
October	17.64
Middling Spot	17.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, 14.
December	16.94
January	16.98
March	16.98

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 14.
New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known is Liverpool at closing time.)
January
March
May
New York. 11-45 a.m.
January
March
May

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 14.	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.	Opening	Closing.
December		9.10
January	9.17	9.14
February		9.16
March	9.26	9.24
April		9.25
May	9.35	9.33
June		9.33
July	9.40	9.38
August		9.36
September		9.35
October	9.35	9.33
November		9.33
December		9.34
January, 1931		9.34
Middling Spot		9.47

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LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 14.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 14.	
Scinde, Fully Good	5.45
Scinde, Fine	5.70
Scinde, Superfine	5.95
Bengal, Good	5.20
Bengal, Fully Good	5.45
Bengal, Fine	5.70
Oomra, Good	6.45
Oomra, Fully Good	6.75
Oomra, Fine	7.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.45
Broach, Fine	7.70
Broach, Superfine	7.95

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 14.	
January	13.38
March	13.60
May	13.81
July	14.01
November	14.15
December	14.15
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	14.10

LONDON SILVER.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.
Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 22-9/16
Forward 22-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1/2

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Loans	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-25/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4 p.c.

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.	
T T Berlin on London	20.37-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.85
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	93.21
T T Berne on London	25.11
T T Paris on London	123.93
T T London on Prague	164.43

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

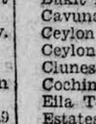
London, Dec. 14.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Quoted Dec/Jan. £7-17-6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan £16-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec/Jan. £18-10-0

TRY THE WONDERFUL POWER!

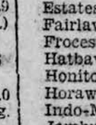
Consult the Scientific Life Reader—to-day. Arise! Exchange darkness for light, sorrow for joy. The well-known psychologist not only tells you of your troubles but positively assists you in the realisation of your desires.
It matters not what your troubles are if you bring them to me, I am sure I can help you. Send one to five questions that are uppermost in your mind with your Date of Birth or Time of Writing and I will send you simple, direct, unambiguous replies by V.P.P. for Re. 1-4 only. You will be surprised and satisfied with my advice, else full fee cheerfully refunded. Consult at once—
Prof. SEKHAR, The Great Mesmerist, ELLORE, (W. Godavary, Madras Presidency).

How to obtain Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, they are in action all day long.



That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.



You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new health and strength are derived. Try Sanatogen for a few weeks and you will notice how all the symptoms of weakness disappear, how fresh and healthy you will be.

Sanatogen is sold at all Chemists and Bazars.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London to-day:—

Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notes) £99.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £91.0.0
Stock Oil Co. Ltd. £1.15.0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935/45) £90.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0.16.9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £0.14.6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0.11.6
Eastern Bank Ltd. £6.0.0
French 5 per cent Rentes £21.5.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. £124.5.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1.1.0
India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Stock £63.10.0
India 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55) £84.0.0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock £54.0.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0.2.0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0.2.3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0.15.0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0.2.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £5.5.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord. £1.17.6
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0.0.6
Shadhara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Deb. £68.0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48 £98.0.0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures £100.0.0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47) £100.0.0

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LINSEED OIL.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers Jan/April 39/1-1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt. Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 37/1-1/2

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Bukit Darah Rubber Rs. 15
Cavunal Rub. and Tea Rs. 9
Ceylon Planters Rs. 20
Ceylon Rubber Rs. 40
Clunes Estates Rs. 18
Cochin Rubber Rs. 27-8
Ella Tea Rs. 150
Estates Co. of Uva Rs. 31
Fairlawn Estate Rs. 36-8
Frocester Estates Rs. 37-8
Hatbawe Rubber Rs. 9
Honiton Rubber Rs. 6
Horawala Rubber Rs. 35
Indo-Malay Estates Rs. 18.
Jambulande T. and Rub. Rs. 9
Jebong Rubber Rs. 10
Kalutara Company Rs. 30
Kalutara Rubber Rs. 12
Kelani Valley Rub. Rs. 22-8
Langat River Rs. 18
Lanka Rubber Rs. 55
Lansdowne Rubber Rs. 170
Maha Uva Estates Rs. 50
Meall Mor Estates Rs. 17-8
Mirishena Rubber Rs. 40
Narangoda Rubber Rs. 22-8
Neuchatel Estates Rs. 32-3
North-Western Rub. Rs. 16-3
Pelmadulla T. and Rub. Rs. 18
Rubber Growers' Rs. 27-8
Saffragam T. and Rub. Rs. 150
Talgaswella Tea Rs. 32-8
Torrington Tea Rs. 24
Udabage Tea Rs. 45
Udapolla Rubber Rs. 17
Ullswater Rubber Rs. 9
Vogan Tea Rs. 39
Warriapolla Estate Rs. 27.

—:o:—

LINSEED.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 14.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec. £22-12-6
Linseed Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Apr/May £20-7-6
Linseed, La Plata, ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Dec/Jan. £19-2-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Dec. £23-0-0

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THE JUPITER General Insurance Co. Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

It rests on the people of India to make the JUPITER INSURANCE CO. Strong Institution

BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1929.

Lahore Hums With Activities.

CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS IN FULL SWING.

COMFORTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The Publicity Officer, Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress in a statement to the Press says:—

The Congress arrangements are nearing completion. Lajpatrai Nagar on the eastern bank of the Ravi, not far off from Lalajee's cremation ground, which affords picturesque sight is a city of tents during day and of lights at night. The Pandal is erected with a 100 feet long flag-post in front, which will have tri-coloured reflectors. The pavilions and stalls for the Exhibition are completed. Thousands of ladies and gentlemen visit the house of the National Parliament daily.

The Reception Committee is doing all that is possible to provide all comforts to delegates and visitors coming to Lahore. Every precaution is being taken against rain and cold. Delegates and visitors will be accommodated in double fly tents furnished with cots and electric lights. Hot water is available for baths in pucca-built bath rooms. Latrines on trenches are fixed to save trouble and bad smell. Delegates' camp is provided with a spacious reading room not twenty yards from the pandal and not 100 yards away from the visitors camp. All camps are heated by charcoal. Electric heaters may be provided at a cost of Rs. 2 per day per heater. Visitors bringing warm beds and warm clothings will feel not the least trouble. Charges per bed per day from delegates are Rs. 5 and visitors Rs. 6. Spacious family tents are available with separate kitchens, bath-rooms, with wash-tubs and commodes, charges being Rs. 32 from delegates and Rs. 37 from visitors, and would be providing accommodation for 8 beds. Charges for tents for eight beds will be Rs. 48 from delegates and Rs. 55 from visitors. But arrangements will be made only for those who inform the Reception Committee beforehand.

Pandit Jawharlal, President-elect, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ansari, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj have already expressed their desire to stay in the Nagar under tents. Food will be provided according to taste and choice. Provincial kitchens will be opened. Annas ten will be charged for one meal and Re. 1 for two meals taken on the same day. Visitors' tickets will be of Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 250, Rs' 500, Rs. 1,000 and 2,000.

A Congress Railway Station has been opened not more than 200 yards away from Lajpatrai Nagar. There will be enquiry and booking offices also. Delegates and visitors coming from Delhi, Bhantanda and Multan sides should buy tickets for Shahdra and get down at the Congress Station and at the main station. Those coming from Gujranwala side should get tickets for Badami Bagh.

Ladies and gentlemen coming to witness or participate in the session of the Lahore Congress are assured that the Lahore winter will not be troublesome. They need bring with them enough warm clothes and bedding. This Congress shall decide India's goal once for all; and it should be the national duty of every lover of India's liberty to come to Lahore and attend the momentous session of the National Parliament. Besides the Congress and about fifty conferences, the exhibition to be opened on the 20th December, by Sir P. C. Roy, will be a great attraction. Only indigenous goods have been allowed and not a piece of cloth other than handspun and handwoven has been admitted in the Exhibition. Come and see what India can do. All rumours about martial law being declared at Lahore riots and police using Regulation 'lathis,' and a shower of volleys of bullets are absurd and mischievous. Such rumours are being spread by hirelings of interested agencies who desire to do harm to the Congress. It is requested that all should unite to fight out mischievous propaganda and best efforts will be made to contradict such rumours.

Newspapers are requested to undo the evil by persistent propaganda against such ugly rumours.—Free Press.

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The heavy downpour or last evening has again dislocated work in connection with the erection of the Congress pandal.—A. P

CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

—:o:—

HEATED DEBATE AT RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

—:o:—

MR. SEN GUPTA WALKS OUT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

A heated deated marked the proceedings of the meeting of the General Executive of the Reception Committee of the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress, held this evening at Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy's residence, under the presidentship of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta. There seemed to have existed from the beginning sharp differences amongst the members, which resulted in a series of questions being put to the General Secretary, to which he objected, considering the questions vague and insinuating. Mr. Sen Gupta then left the meeting, adjourning it. The meeting however, continued, Mr. S. K. Roy Chowdhury taking the Chair. Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy's motion for the acceptance of the statement of receipts and expenditure and the audited accounts was adopted.—A. P.

MOTILALJI SLIGHTLY ILL.

—:o:—

To Go To Lahore To Confer With Congressmen.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 14.

Pandit Motilal Nehru on his return from Lucknow yesterday had a mild attack of fever. After a couple of days' rest in Allahabad, he will go to Lahore to confer with leading Congressment in the Punjab on the present situation.—A. P.

—:o:—

New President Of Greece.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Athens.—Zaimis has been elected President of Greece by a large majority.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Protest Against Exclusion Of States' Peoples.

—:o:—

SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED.

Efforts are being made by representatives of the States Peoples in Bombay to convene a special session of the All-India States Peoples' Conference to register its strong protest against the exclusion of States Peoples from the proposed Round Table Conference.

At a meeting of a few representatives of Indian States held at the Servants' of India Society Hall, on Sunday morning, Mr. A. V. Thacker presiding, a resolution urging the Working Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference to call a special session was unanimously passed.

Mr. Abhyankar who spoke on the resolution refuted the argument that the people of the states had no "locus standi" and therefore, could not claim representation on the Round Table Conference. He argued that if anybody had a voice in the matter of the transfer of the Paramount Power and obligations, it was the States' subjects.

Mr. Chudgar said that in order that their voice must have the desired effect they must have a big organisation behind their movement. There was a good deal of sympathy and support for their movement even in Parliament, but the question they were generally confronted with was whether the States' Peoples were really agitating or whether it was only a few persons that were making the noise. It should be their foremost duty therefore to enrole as many members for the Conference. If they had a strong organisation then even if they were not represented at the Round Table Conference they could make their voices heard by electing such a President to the Conference as would be likely to be invited to the Round Table Conference.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

—:o:—

Dr. Pavry Lectures.

From A Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M.A., Ph. D., will deliver two public lectures on "The Religion of the Parsis", at the University College, University of London, on Fridays 6th and 13th December. The Chair at the first lecture will be taken by the Rt. Hon. Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., LL.D. The lectures are delivered at the invitation of Sir Gregory Foster, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Sir Gregory has promised to be present at both lectures. He will be the host at the reception to be held shortly before the lectures, where a distinguished group of people will be present by special invitation.

DESTROYER DESTROYED IN GALE.

—:o:—

Fate Of Men Unknown.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Rugby.—The destroyer "Tormentor" which was being towed by the tug "Security" from Sheerness to Troon, to be demolished, broke away from the tug in a gale and rainstorm, last Friday. She was quickly blown out of sight. Her crew consisted of four men hailing from Sheerness. There was no news of her until Friday night when the wreckage bearing the name "Tormentor" was found washed ashore at Manorbier, Pembrokeshire. The fate of the men is unknown.—B. O. W.

IS MR. MACDONALD SEDITION-MONGER?

—:o:—

Defence Arguments In Ranadive's Prosecution

MR. TALYARKHAN QUOTES SPRATT CASE.

Citing the acquittal of Phillip Spratt by Justice Fawcett at the Bombay High Court in 1926, and quoting other authorities, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, defence counsel, in the case in which Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Editor of the "Railwayman" stands charged with sedition, further stressed the point before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, that the article complained of was a strong indictment of Capitalism and Imperialism and not of British Government as such and therefore accused was not liable under the section. Counsel observed that Government had inadvertently lost sight of important factors in the case and sanctioned prosecution. He argued that it would not be sedition for an Editor of a paper devoted to Labour to say that the system of Capitalism which at present ruled over them should be replaced. These things had been said in England and actually a Labour Government was ruling that country now. "Does the prosecution seriously suggest that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is a sedition-monger because he clamoured for Labour power" asked counsel amidst laughter.

The paper "Railwayman" was purely a Labour paper and was absolutely not concerned with the Government by law established. It voiced the grievances of workers against the Capitalists and Imperialists and therefore the attacks were directed against them and not the Government. Besides a journalist was entitled to criticise any act or measure of Government and counsel asked His Worship to view the article in that broad aspect, the measures under condemnation being the Public Safety Bill and Trades Dispute Bill which affected the labourers.

The Court then adjourned to Monday.

SWEDISH STEAMER "SIVA" REFLOATED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 14.

After a blaze of rockets and gunfire off Deal ((mentioned earlier), two lifeboats discovered the Swedish "Siva" stranded in Goodwin Sands, but assisted by a motorboat the vessel was refloated.—Reuter

FULFILLING UNDERTAKING TO THE LETTER.

—:o:—

British Evacuation Of Rhine Complete.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Rugby.—The last 400 of British Army of Rhine have arrived home. British undertaking to complete evacuation of the Rhineland within ninety days from September 14th has, therefore, been fulfilled to the letter. Last troops to leave Germany were Lieutenant General Sir William Thwaites who has commanded the army of Rhine since April 1927, his stac of nine officers and 268 other ranks of the second battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and about 100 details belonging to other units which have served in the Army of Occupation.—B. O. W.

Sir George Schuster.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 14.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies that Sir George Schuster on termination of special duty has resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of 13th December.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE SEDITION TRIAL.

—:o:—

All Accused Refuse To Make Statements.

CASE ADJOURNED TO JAN. 6.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

All the accused in the case against Subhas Bose and other Congress leaders have refused to make statements except Susil Banerji and Dhiren Banerji who would make their statements at the next hearing of the case. The case has been adjourned till January 6th, when the Defence witnesses will be called.

Counsel on behalf of Premsingh prayed for the return of the sword which was taken from him by the police and which is only a kirpan, the religious emblem of the Sikhs. The Magistrate reserved orders.—Free Press.

PATIALA STATE SUBJECTS.

—:o:—

Jatha Starts For Lahore.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 13.

It is learnt that a Jatha of three hundred persons who are Patiala subjects have started from Moga 'en route' to Lahore to attend the Indian States' People's Conference which is holding its session during the Congress week. The Jatha will reach Lahore on foot. It is reported more subjects of the Punjab States will join the Jatha on the way.—Free Press.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Cawnpore.—At an extraordinary meeting held on Wednesday morning, the Cawnpore Municipal Board decided to welcome Sjt. Ganshyam Das Birla on Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall.—Free Press.

Jamshedpur.—A daring highway robbery was committed at 5/30 on Wednesday afternoon when a number of ruffians alleged to be Pathans seriously injured with lathis Mr Dhuturniath Pal, postal overseer, and snatched from him cash amounting to over Rs. 4,000 which he was taking from Sakchi sub-post office to the main office. No arrests have been made. Mr. Pal has been admitted to the hospital.—A. P.

Benares.—27 public school boys of England who are touring India have arrived here and are staying as guests of the Maharaja of Benares. They visited some of the educational institutions, including the Benares Hindu University.—A. P.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

—:o:—

Reichstag's Vote Of Confidence

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Berlin.—Following on several days of bargaining with party leaders, Government has obtained the Reichstag's vote of confidence by 223 to 156 votes in connection with its financial proposals. The vote carries with it the approval of the Government's general policy, and authorises the Government to continue negotiations in connection with the Young Plan at the second Hague Conference.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES AND THEIR FUTURE.

No Abolition Of Monarchy.

MR. MANILAL KOTHARI URGES INTRODUCTION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

WADHWAN, Dev. 14.

Presiding over the Wadhwan State Peoples' Conference Mr. Manilal Kothari said:

The unrestricted autocracy prevailing at present in the Indian States was an anomaly and an anachronism. A stupid claim had been advanced on behalf of the Indian States that they were self-governing! Nothing could be further from the truth. State revenues were mostly spent on the personal luxuries of the ruler instead of on objects of public utility. The rulers and their servants enjoyed despotic authority over the subjects. The peasants on whom the prosperity of the States depended were crushed almost to death. Trade was on the decline and traders were in great difficulties. Artisans left for foreign parts for want of encouragement at home. Not even 5 per cent of the State revenues was spent on education etc., and educated men had to seek their fortunes abroad. Security of life and property unknown, and the elementary rights of citizenship were unrecognized.

NO ABOLITION OF MONARCHY.

Continuing, Mr. Manilal Kothari said: We demand that this should be changed. We do not desire the abolition of monarchy, but in the States of the future, there will be room only for such princes as are ready to devote themselves to public welfare, and oppressors will be dethroned by the people in the exercise of their undoubted and inherent rights. We want a responsible government which recognises the rights of freedom of speech, of association and of the press and ensures the safety

ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIO IN WADHWAN STATE.

Discussing the Wadhwan State, Mr. Kothari said: The system prevalent in it was a pure autocracy and there was not a single representative institution in the State. The members of Wadhwan Municipality were all nominated and so was their Chairman. There were no village panchayats either: Patel too were appointed by the State. It was high time the State gave the public some voice in the administration. The Municipality should be placed on an elective basis. A representative Assembly should be established and elected by adult suffrage. It should have the power of making laws, voting the budget including the "civil list" and inquiry into the conduct of State officials and dismissing them if necessary. Village panchayats should be established in the villages and placed in charge of primary education, sanitation, etc. Trade should be encouraged by establishing a commercial bank managed jointly by the merchants and the State, which would grant loans on easy terms to peasants as well as traders. The State deserved to be congratulated on the fact that it had made primary and secondary education free. But there was still much more to do. If Rs. 60,000 a year could be spent on horses, surely about Rs. 40,000 spent at present on education could be easily at least doubled. More scholarships should be awarded to deserving students than at present. The pay of primary school teachers should be increased and more schools should be established in villages. 10 to 15 p. c of the State revenue should be spent on education. Students should be taught patriotism through a study of the lives of Dadhabhai, Lokamanya, Gandhiji etc. Medical relief should be made available to all villages and not to only three or four places as now.—Free Press.

BENGALI LEAFLETS FORFEITED.

—:o:—

Govt. Smells Sedition In Them.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The Government of Bengal has ordered the forfeiture of two Bengali leaflets as they are alleged to contain passages punishable under Sections 124-A and 153-A, I. P. C.—Free Press.

NIZAM'S STATE' PEOPLES CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Special Session In Bombay On Wednesday.

A meeting of the Hyderabad State people was held on the 10th instant at Kamathipura Telugu Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. V. M. Retiwalla when it was unanimously resolved that a special Conference of the people of the Hyderaabd State be held in Bombay on Wednesday (the 18th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jinnah People Memorial Hall, Girbaum, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

Amongst other subjects the question regarding the State people's representation in the proposed Round Table Conference will be principally considered. The Conference is being held at Bombay in view of the decision of the Nizam Government not to grant permission to hold such session within the State limits.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

Session To Be Held In Congress Week.

—:o:—

HUBLI, Dec. 14.

The Sixth Annual Conference of Hindustani Seva Dal will meet at Lahore during the Congress week. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has been elected president.

A strong reception committee with Sjt. Purshotamdas Tandon as Chairman has been formed. A collection committee and a publicity committee have also been formed with influential members, all of whom are sparing no pains to make the conference a complete success.

Dr. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal is helping Sardar Mangal Singh, General Officer Commanding, Congress Corps in the formation of units and organisation of Congress volunteers. Hindustani Seva Dal headquarters temporarily close on the 15th at Hubli and re-open at Lahore on the 18th and any communications may be addressed to Lajpat Rai Nagar after the 15th.—Free Press.

Cable Items.

—:o:—

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales has expressed his willingness to become Patron of the British Empire Trade Exhibition whic hwill be held in Buenos Aires from February 18th to April, 2nd 1931. In a letter to Holt, Chairman of the London Executive Committee of the Exhibition, the Prince says that he has no doubt that the Exhibition will be of great benefit to British trade.—B. O. W.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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